

THE
DISCOVERY, SETTLEMENT,
AND
PRESENT STATE
OF
KENTUCKY:

AND
AN ESSAY
TOWARDS THE
TOPOGRAPHY AND NATURAL HISTORY
OF THAT IMPORTANT COUNTRY:
TO WHICH IS ADDED,

- I. The ADVENTURES of Col. DANIEL BOON, one of the first Settlers, comprehending every Important Occurrence in the Political History of that Province.
- II. The MINUTES of the PIANKASHAW Council, held at POST St. VINCENTS, April 15, 1784.
- III. An ACCOUNT of the INDIAN NATIONS inhabiting within the Limits of the Thirteen United States, their Manners and Customs, and Reflections on their Origin.
- IV. A report of the Secretary of State, to the President of the United States; of the quantity and situation of the Lands, not claimed by the Indians nor granted to, nor claimed by any Citizens within the Territory of the United States.
- V. Thoughts on Emigration; to which are added Miscellaneous Observations relating to the United States. And a short account of the State of Kentucky.

*Being a Supplement to Imlay's description of the
WESTERN TERRITORY.*

VOL. II.

By JOHN FILSON.

NEW-YORK:

PRINTED AND SOLD BY SAMUEL CAMPBELL,
No. 37, HANOVER-SQUARE.

M,DCC,XCIII.



ADVERTISEMENT.

WE the Subscribers, inhabitants of Kentucky, and well acquainted with the country from its first settlement; at the request of the author of this book, have carefully revised it, and recommend it to the Public as an exceeding good performance; containing as accurate a description of our country as we think can possibly be given: much preferable to any in our knowledge extant; and think it will be of great utility to the Public. Witness our hands this 12th day of May, Anno Domini 1784.

DANIEL BOON,
LEVI TODD,
JAMES HARROD.

6 AP 64

P R E F A C E.

THE generality of those geographers, who have attempted a map, or description of America, seem either to have had no knowledge of Kentucky or to have neglected it, although a place of infinite importance: and the rest have proceeded so erroneously, that they have left the world as much in darkness as before.

When I visited Kentucky, I found it so far to exceed my expectations, although great, that I concluded it was a pity, that the world had not adequate information of it. I conceived that a proper description of it was an object highly interesting to the United States; and therefore incredible as it may appear to some, I must declare, that this performance is not published from lucrative motives, but solely to inform the world of the happy climate, and plentiful soil of this favoured region. And I imagine the reader will believe me the more easily when I inform him, that I am not an inhabitant of Kentucky, but having been there some time, by my acquaintance in it, am sufficiently able to publish the

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principle, have cautiously endeavoured to avoid every species of falsehood. The success of this encourages me to hope for a more extensive sale, where errors may possibly be corrected. Several gentlemen honouring this work with their commendation, Col. Boon, Col. Harrod, were among the first and best acquainted with the contents. I acknowledge myself much indebted for friendly assistance in this work, which has fully contributed, with a desire of being serviceable to the public. More especially due to Col. Boon, who was acquainted with the object of it more than any other now living, as he has given an account of his adventures, which are both true and interesting, and therefore I have taken them from his own mouth. Much may possibly arise to the possessor of it, who wish to travel in Kentucky, and find it a Complete Guide, that there is nothing mentioned in it, but what they will find true. Conscience of general utility, I have been exceeding particular in it, that it may have the desired effect.

I wish of

6 AP 64
JOHN FILSON.



THE
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AND
SETTLEM
OF
KENTU

THE first white man
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was one James M'Bride,
with some others, in the
down the Ohio in canoes,
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with the first letters of his
which remains to this day.
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John

John Finley, and some others, trading with the Indians, fortunately travelled over the fertile region, now called Kentucky, then but known to the Indians, by the name of the Dark and Bloody Ground, and sometimes the Middle Ground. This country greatly engaged Mr. Finley's attention. Some time after, disputes arising between the Indians and traders, he was obliged to decamp; and returned to his place of residence in North Carolina, where he communicated his discovery to Col. Daniel Boon, and a few more, who conceiving it to be an interesting object, agreed in the year 1769 to undertake a journey in order to explore it. After a long fatiguing march, over a mountaneous wilderness, in a westward direction, they at length arrived upon its borders; and from the top of an eminence, with joy and wonder, descried the beautiful landscape of Kentucky. Here they encamped, and some went to hunt provisions; which were readily procured, there being plenty of game, while Col. Boon and John Finley made a tour through the country; which they found far exceeding their expectations, and returning to camp, informed their companions of their discoveries: but in spite of this promising beginning, this company, meeting with nothing but hardships and adversity, grew exceedingly disheartened, and was plundered, dispersed, and killed by the Indians; except Col. Boon, who

who continued an inhabitant of the wilderness until the year 1771, when he returned home.

About this time Kentucky had drawn the attention of several gentlemen. Doctor Walker of Virginia, with a number more, made a tour westward for discoveries, endeavouring to find the Ohio river; and afterwards he and General Lewis, at Fort Stanwix, purchased from the Five Nations of Indians the lands laying on the north side of Kentucky. Col. Donaldson, of Virginia, being employed by the State to run a line from six miles above the Long Island, on Holston, to the mouth of the great Kenhaway, and finding thereby that an extensive tract of excellent country would be cut off to the Indians, was solicited, by the inhabitants of Clinch and Holston, to purchase the lands laying on the north side of Kentucky river from the Five Nations. This purchase he completed for five hundred pounds, specie. It was then agreed, to fix a boundary line, running from the Long Island on Holston to the head of Kentucky river: thence down the same to the mouth, thence up the Ohio, to the mouth of Great Kenhaway; but this valuable purchase the State refused to confirm.

Richard Henderson, of North Carolina, being informed of this country by Col. Boon, he, and some other gentlemen held a treaty with the Cherokee Indians at Wataga, in March 1775, and then purchased from them the lands lying

lying on the south side of Kentucky river, for goods, at valuable rates, to the amount of six thousand pounds, specie.

Soon after this purchase, the State of Virginia took the alarm, agreed to pay the money Col. Donaldson had contracted for, and then disputed Mr. Henderson's right of purchase, as a private gentleman of another state, in behalf of himself: However for his eminent services to his country, and for having been instrumental in making so valuable an acquisition to Virginia, that state was pleased to reward him with a tract of land, at the mouth of Green River, to the amount of two hundred thousand acres; and the state of North Carolina gave him the like quantity in Powel's Valley. This region was formerly claimed by various tribes of Indians; whose title, if they had any, originated in such a manner, as to render it doubtful which ought to possess it; Hence this fertile spot became an object of contention, a theatre of war, from which it was properly demominated the Bloody Grounds. Their contentions not being likely to decide the right to any particular tribe, as soon as Mr. Henderson and his friends proposed to purchase, the Indians agreed to sell; and notwithstanding the valuable consideration they received, have continued ever since troublesome neighbours to the new settlers.

SITU-

SITUATION and BOUNDARIES.

KENTUCKY is situated, in its central part, near the latitude of 38° north, and 85° west longitude, and lying within the fifth climate, its longest day is 14 hours 40 minutes. It is bounded on the north by the great Sandy-creek; by the Ohio on the N. W. by North-Carolina on the south; and by the Cumberland mountain on the east, being upwards of 250 miles in length, and two hundred in breadth; and is at present divided into three counties, Lincoln, Fayette and Jefferson; of which Fayette and Jefferson are bounded by the Ohio, and the river Kentucky separates Fayette, on its north side from the other two. There are at present eight towns laid off, and building, and more are proposed.

Louisville, at the Falls of Ohio, and Beardstown, are in Jefferson county; Harrodsburgh, Danville, and Boons-burrow, in Lincoln county; Lexington, Lees-town, and Greenville, in Fayette county; the two last being on Kentucky river. At these and many other places, on this and other rivers, inspecting-houses are established for Tobacco, which may be cultivated to great advantage, although not altogether the staple commodity of the country.

RIVERS.

R I V E R S.

THE beautiful river Ohio bounds Kentucky in its whole length, being a mile and sometimes less in breadth, and is sufficient to carry boats of great burthen. Its general course is south 60 degrees west; and in its course it receives numbers of large and small rivers, which pay tribute to its glory. The only disadvantage this fine river has, is a rapid, one mile and an half long, and one mile and a quarter broad, called the Falls of Ohio. In this place the river runs over a rocky bottom, and the descent is so gradual, that the fall does not in the whole exceed twenty feet. In some places we may observe it to fall a few feet. When the stream is low, empty boats only can pass and repass this rapid; their lading must be transported by land; but when high, boats of any burthen may pass in safety. Excepting this place, there is not a finer river in the world for navigation by boats. Besides this, Kentucky is watered by eight smaller rivers, and many large and small creeks.

Licking River heading in the mountains with Cumberland River, and the North Branch of Kentucky runs in a N. W. direction for upwards of a hundred miles, collecting its silver streams from many branches, and is about one hundred yards broad at its mouth.

Red

Red River * heads and interlocks with the main branch of Licking, and flows in a S. W. course into Kentucky River, being about sixty miles long, and sixty yards wide at its mouth.

The Kentucky River rises, with three heads, from a mountainous part of the country. Its northern branch interlocks with Cumberland; runs half way in a western direction, and the other half N. westerly. It is amazingly crooked, upwards of two hundred miles in length, and about one hundred and fifty yards broad.

Elkhorn is a small river which empties itself into Kentucky in a N. W. by W. course; is about fifty miles long, and fifty yards broad at the mouth.

Dick's River joins the Kentucky in a N. West direction; is about forty-five miles long, and forty-five yards wide at its mouth. This river curiously heads and interlocks its branches with Salt River, Green River, and the waters of Rock-castle River.—Salt River rises at four different places near each other. The windings of this river are curious, rolling its streams round a spacious tract of fine land, and uniting almost fifteen miles before they approach the Ohio, and twenty miles below the Falls. It is amazingly crooked, runs a western course near ninety miles.

Green River interlocking with the heads of

* This river is a principal branch of the Kentucky.

Dick's River, as mentioned above, is also amazingly crooked, keeps a western course for upwards of one hundred and fifty miles, and is about eighty yards wide at its mouth, which is about two hundred and twenty miles below the Falls.

Cumberland River, interlocks with the northern branch of Kentucky, as aforesaid, and rolling round the other arms of Kentucky among the mountains, in a southern course for one hundred miles; then in a south western course for above one hundred miles; then in a southern and S. western course for about two hundred and fifty more, finds the Ohio, four hundred and thirteen miles below the Falls. At the settlements it is two hundred yards broad; and at its mouth three hundred, having passed through North Carolina in about half its course.

The Great Kenhaway, or New River, rises in North Carolina, runs a northern, and N. W. course for upwards of four hundred miles, and finds the Ohio four hundred miles above the Falls. It is about five hundred yards wide at its mouth. These two rivers are just mentioned, being beyond our limits. They run contrary courses, are exceeding large, and it is worth notice, that Clinch, Holstein, Nolachucky, and French-Broad rivers, take their rise between these two, or rather westward of New River, some of them rising and interlocking with

with it ; and when they meet, form what is called the Tenasee River, which runs a western course, and finds the Ohio twelve miles below Cumberland River. It is very large, and has spacious tracts of fine land.

These rivers are navigable for boats almost to their sources, without rapids, for the greatest part of the year. This country is generally level, and abounding with limestone, which usually lies about six feet deep, except in hollows, where streams run, where we find the rock in the bottom of the channel.

The springs and streams lessen in June, and continue low, hindering navigation, until November, when the autumnal rains soon prepare the rivers for boats, and replenish the whole country with water ; but although the streams decrease, yet there is always sufficient for domestic uses. There are many fine springs, that never fail ; every farmer has a good one at least ; and excellent wells may easily be dug.

NATURE of the SOIL.

THE country, in some parts, is nearly level ; in others not so much so ; in others again hilly, but moderately, and in such places there is most water. The levels are not like a carpet, but interspersed with small risings and de-

clivities, which form a beautiful prospect. A great part of the soil is amazingly fertile; some not so good, and some poor. The inhabitants distinguish its quality by first, second, and third rate lands; and scarcely any such thing as a marsh or swamp is to be found. There is a ridge, where Kentucky rises, nearly of the size of a mountain.

All the land below the Great Kenhaway until we come near the waters of Licking River is broken, hilly, and generally poor; except in some valleys, and on Little and Great Sandy creeks, where there is some first rate land, but mostly second and third rate. It is said, that near this water is found a pure salt rock. Upon the north branch of Licking, we find a great body of first rate land. This stream runs nearly parallel to the Ohio for a considerable distance, and is about seven miles from the mouth of Limestone Creek, where is a fine harbour for boats coming down the Ohio, and now a common landing. It is sixty-five miles from Lexington, to which there is a large waggon road. The main branch of Licking, is about twenty-two miles from Limestone. On this stream we find some first, but mostly second and third rate lands, and towards its head something hilly. There we find the Blue Licks, two fine salt springs, where great plenty of salt may be made. Round these

licks,

licks, the soil is poor for some distance, being much impregnated with salt.

The southern branch of Licking, and all its other arms, spread through a great body of first, and some second rate land, where there is abundance of cane, and some salt licks, and springs. On these several branches of Licking, are good mill seats, and navigation to the Ohio, from the fork down to its mouth. The land is hilly, and generally poor, yet along the streams and in valleys we find some excellent land.

The Elkhorn lands are much esteemed, being situated in a bend of Kentucky River, of great extent, in which this little river, or rather large creek rises. Here we find mostly first rate land, and near the Kentucky River second and third rate. This great tract is beautifully situated, covered with cane, wild rye, and clover and many of the streams afford fine mill seats.

The lands below the mouth of Elkhorn, up Eagle Creek, and towards the Ohio, are hilly and poor, except those contained in a great bend of the Ohio opposite Great Miami, cut off by the big-bone and Bank-lick creeks, interlocking, and running separate courses.

Here we find a great deal of good land, but something hilly.

On Kentucky River we find many fertile valleys, or bottoms along the river, especially

towards its rise. There is good land also on Red River, but towards the heads of this, and Kentucky the soil is broken; but even here, we find in valleys, and along streams a great deal of fruitful land. Generally the soil within a mile or two of Kentucky River is of the third and fourth rates; from about that distance, as we leave it on either side; we approach good lands. The country through which it winds its course, for the most part, may be considered as level to its banks, or rather precipices; from the brow of which, we behold the river, three and sometimes four hundred feet deep, like a great canal. For a more particular account of this, we refer the reader to where we treat of the curiosities of Kentucky.

Lick's River runs through a great body of first rate land, abounding every where with cane, and affords many excellent mill seats.— Many mills are already built on this stream, and will have a plentiful supply of water in the dryest seasons. The banks of this river, near its mouth, are similar to the banks of Kentucky. The several streams and branches of Salt River afford excellent mill seats. These roll themselves through a great tract of excellent land, but the country from the junction of these waters, and some miles above towards the Ohio, which may be about twenty-five miles, is level and poor, and has abundance
of

of ponds. For a considerable distance from the head of this river, the land is of the first quality, well situated, and abounds with fine cane. Upon this and Dick's River, the inhabitants are chiefly settled, it being the safest part of the country from the incursions of the Indians.

Green River affords excellent mill seats, and a constant stream. This is allowed to be the best watered part of Kentucky. On its banks we find many fine bottoms, some first rate, but mostly second and third rate lands; and at some distance, many knobs, ridges, and broken, poor land. Below a creek, called Sinking Creek, on this river, within fifty miles of Ohio, towards Salt River, a great territory begins, called Green River Barrons, extending to the Ohio. It has no timber, and little water, but affords excellent pasturage for cattle. On some parts of this river, we find abundance of cane, some salt licks, and sulphureous and bituminous springs. South of Green River in the lands reserved for the continental, and state troops of Virginia, an exceeding valuable lead mine has lately been discovered. Iron ore is found on Rough Creek, a stream running into this river. The part of Cumberland River which is in the Kentucky country, traverse a hilly poor land, though in some parts we find good soil along its sides. The other rivers I mentioned (viz. Great Kenhaway and Tanasee

Tenasee are not in the Kentucky country, and therefore do not come properly within my plan.

The reader by casting his eye upon the map, and viewing round the heads of Licking, from the Ohio, and round the heads of Kentucky, Dick's River, and down Green River to the Ohio, may view, in that great compass of above one hundred miles square, the most extraordinary country upon which the sun ever shone.

The Ohio River, the great reservoir of all the numerous rivers that flow into it from both sides, has many fine valleys along its sides; and we observe that opposite to each of them there is a hill; these hills and bottoms changing sides alternately. It only remains under this head to inform the reader that there is a great body of first rate land near the Falls, or Rapids, called Bare-grass; and it will be sufficient just to mention that the country on the N. W. side of the Ohio, is allowed by all travellers to be a most fertile, level country, and well watered.

AIR AND CLIMATE.

THIS country is more temperate and healthy than the other settled parts of America. In
Sum-

Summer it wants the sandy heats which Virginia and Carolina experience, and receives a fine air from its rivers. In Winter, which at most only lasts three months, commonly two, and is but seldom severe, the people are safe in bad houses; and the beasts have a good supply without fodder. The Winter begins about Christmas, and ends about the first of March, at farthest does not exceed the middle of that month. Snow seldom falls deep or lies long. The west winds often bring storms, and the east winds clear the sky; but there is no steady rule of weather in that respect, as in the northern states. The west winds are sometimes cold and nitrous. The Ohio running in that direction, and there being mountains on that quarter, the westerly winds by sweeping along their tops, in the cold regions of the air, and over a long tract of frozen water, collect cold in their course, and convey it over the Kentucky country; but the weather is not so intensely severe as these winds bring with them in Pennsylvania. The air and seasons depend very much on the winds, as to heat and cold, dryness and moisture.

SOIL

SOIL AND PRODUCE.

THE soil of Kentucky is of a loose, deep black mould, without sand, in the first rate lands about two or three feet deep, and exceeding luxurious in all its productions. In some places the mould inclines to brown. In some the wood, as the natural consequence of too rich a soil, is of little value, appearing like dead timber and large stumps in a field lately cleared. These parts are not considerable. The country in general may be considered as well timbered, producing large trees of many kinds, and to be exceeded by no country in variety. Those which are peculiar to Kentucky are the sugar tree, which grows in all parts in great plenty, and furnishes every family with plenty of excellent sugar. The honey-locust is curiously surrounded with large thorny spikes bearing broad and long pods in form of peas, has a sweet taste, and makes excellent beer.

The coffee-tree greatly resembles the black oak, grows large, and also bears a pod, in which is enclosed coffee. The papwa-tree does not grow to a great size, is a soft wood, bears a fine fruit, much like a cucumber in shape and size, and tastes sweet. The cucumber-tree is small and soft, with remarkable leaves.

leaves, bears a fruit much resembling that from which it is named. Black mulberry-trees are in abundance. The wild cherry-tree is here frequent, of large size, and supplies the inhabitants with boards for all their buildings. Here also is the buck-eye, an exceeding soft wood, bearing a remarkable black fruit, and some other kinds of trees not common elsewhere. Here is great plenty of fine cane, on which the cattle feed, and grow fat. This plant in general grows from three to twelve feet high, of a hard substance, with joints at eight or ten inches distance along the stalk, from which proceed leaves resembling those of the willow. There are many cane brakes so thick and tall that it is difficult to pass through them. Where no cane grows, there is abundance of wild-rye, clover, and buffalo-grass, covering vast tracts of country, and affording excellent food for cattle. The fields are covered with abundance of wild herbage not common to other countries. The Shawanese fallad, wild lettuce, and pepper-grass, and many more as yet unknown to the inhabitants, but which, no doubt, have excellent virtues. Here are seen the finest crown-imperial in the world, the cardinal flower, so much extolled for its scarlet colour; and all the year, excepting the Winter months, the plains and valleys are adorned with variety of flowers of the most admirable beauty. Here is also
found

found the tulip-bearing laurel-tree, or magnolia, which has an extensive smell, and continues to blossom and feed for several months together.

This country is richest on the higher lands, exceeding the finest low grounds in the settled parts of the continent. When cultivated it produces in common fifty and sixty bushels per acre; and I have heard it affirmed by credible persons, that above one hundred bushels of good corn were produced from an acre in one season. The first rate land is too rich for wheat till it has been reduced by four or five years cultivation.

Col. Harrod, a gentleman of veracity in Kentucky, has lately experienced the production of small grain, and affirms, that he had thirty-five bushels of wheat, and fifty bushels of rye per acre.

I think, in common, the land will produce about thirty bushels of wheat and rye, upon a moderate computation, per acre; and this is the general opinion of the inhabitants. We may suppose that barley and oats will increase abundantly; as yet they have not been sufficiently tried. The soil is very favourable to flax and hemp, turnips, potatoes, and cotton, which grow in abundance; and the second, third, and fourth rate lands are as proper for small grain. These accounts of such amazing fertility may, to some, appear incredible, but are cer-

certainly true. Every husbandman may have a good garden, or meadow, without water or manure, where he pleases. The soil, which is not of a thirsty nature, is commonly well supplied with plentiful showers.

Iron ore and lead are found in abundance, but we do not hear of any silver or gold mine as yet discovered.

The western waters produce plenty of fish and fowl. The fish, common to the waters of the Ohio, are the buffalo-fish, of a large size, and the cat-fish, sometimes exceeding one hundred weight. Trout have been taken in Kentucky weighing thirty weight. The mullet, rock, perch, gar-fish, and eel, are here in plenty. Suckers, sun-fish, and other hook-fish, are abundant; but no shad, or herrings. We may suppose with a degree of certainty, that there are large subterraneous aqueducts stored with fish, from whence fine springs arise in many parts, producing fine hook-fish in variety. On these waters, and especially on the Ohio, the geese and ducks are amazingly numerous.

The land fowls are turkeys, which are very frequent, pheasants and partridges*. The parroquet, a bird every way resembling a parrot, but much smaller; the ivory-bill woodcock, of a whitish colour, with a white plume,

* What is called a partridge by most people in America is a quail, and what is called a pheasant is a species of grouse.

flies screaming exceeding sharp. It is asserted, that the bill of this bird is pure ivory, a circumstance very singular in the plumy tribe. The great owl resembles its species in other parts, but is remarkably different in its vociferation, sometimes making a strange, surprising noise, like a man in the most extreme danger and difficulty.

Serpents are not numerous, and are such as are to be found in other parts of the continent, except the bull, the horned, and the mockason snakes. Swamps are rare, and consequently frogs and other reptiles, common to such places. There are no swarms of bees, except such as have been introduced by the present inhabitants.

QUADRUPEDS.

AMONG the native animals are the urus, or zorax*, described by Cesar, which we call a buffalo, much resembling a large bull, of a great size, with a large head, thick, short, crooked horns, and broader in his forepart than behind. Upon his shoulder is a large lump of flesh, covered with a thick boss of long wool and curly hair, of a dark brown colour. They do not rise from the ground as our cattle, but spring up at once upon their feet; are of a

* Bison.

broad

broad make, and clumsy appearance, with short legs, but run fast, and turn not aside for any thing when chased, except a standing tree. They weigh from five to ten hundred weight, are excellent meat, supplying the inhabitants in many parts with beef, and their hides make good leather. I have heard a hunter assert, he saw above one thousand buffaloes at the Blue Licks at once; so numerous were they before the first settlers had wantonly sported away their lives. There still remains a great number in the exterior parts of the settlement. They feed upon cane and grass, as other cattle, and are innocent harmless creatures.

There are still to be found many deer, elks, and bears, within the settlement, and many more on the borders of it. There are also panthers, wild cats, and wolves.

The waters have plenty of beavers, otters, minks, and musk-rats: nor are the animals common to other parts wanting, such as foxes, rabbits, squirrels, racoons, ground-hogs, pole-cats, and opossums. Most of the species of the domestic quadrupeds have been introduced since the settlement, such as horses, cows, sheep and hogs, which are prodigiously multiplied, suffered to run in the woods without a keeper, and only brought home when wanted.

I N H A B I T A N T S.

AN accurate account is kept of all the male inhabitants above the age of sixteen, who are rated towards the expences of the government by the name of tithables; from which, by allowing that those so enrolled amount to a fourth part of the whole inhabitants, we may conclude that Kentucky contains, at present, upwards of thirty thousand souls*: so amazingly rapid has been the settlement in a few years. Numbers are daily arriving, and multitudes expected this Fall; which gives a well grounded expectation that the country will be exceedingly populous in a short time. The inhabitants, at present, have not extraordinary good houses, as usual in a newly settled country.

They are, in general, polite, humane, hospitable, and very complaisant. Being collected from different parts of the continent, they have a diversity of manners, customs, and religions, which may in time perhaps be modified to one uniform. As yet united to the State of Virginia, they are governed by her wholesome laws, which are virtuously executed, and with excellent decorum. Schools for education are formed, and a college is appointed by act of Assembly of Virginia, to be founded under the con-

* This estimate, the reader will recollect, was made in 1784.

duſt of truſtees in Kentucky, and endowed with lands for its uſe. An excellent library is likewiſe beſtowed upon this ſeminary, by the Rev. John Todd, of Virginia.

The Anabaptiſts were the firſt that promoted public worſhip in Kentucky; and the Presbyterians have formed three large congregations near Harrod's ſtation, and have engaged the Rev. David Rice, of Virginia, to be their paſtor. At Lexington, 35 miles from theſe, they have formed another large congregation, and invited the Rev. Mr. Rankin, of Virginia, to undertake that charge among them. At preſent there are no other religious ſocieties formed, although ſeveral other ſects have numerous adherents. But from theſe early movements it is hoped that Kentucky will eminently ſhine in learning and piety, which will fulfil the wiſh of every virtuous citizen.

C U R I O S I T I E S.

AMONGST the natural curioſities of this country, the winding banks, or rather precipices of Kentucky, and Dick's Rivers, deſerve the firſt place. The aſtoniſhed eye there beholds almoſt every where three or four hundred feet of a ſolid perpendicular lime-ſtone rock; in ſome parts a fine white marble, ei-

ther curiously arched, pillared, or blocked up into fine building stones. These precipices, as was observed before, are like the sides of a deep trench, or canal; the land above being level, except where creeks set in, and crowned with fine groves of red cedar. It is only at particular places that this river can be crossed, one of which is worthy of admiration; a great road large enough for waggons made by the buffalo, sloping with an easy descent from the top to the bottom of a very large steep hill, at or near the river above Lees-Town.

Caves are found in this country amazingly large; in some of which you may travel several miles under a fine limestone rock, supported by curious arches and pillars: in most of them runs a stream of water.

Near the head of Salt River, a subteranean lake or large pond has lately been discovered. Col. Bowman says, that he and a companion travelled in one four hours till he luckily came to the mouth again. The same gentleman mentions another which operates like an air furnace, and contains much sulphur. An adventurer in any of these will have a perfect idea of primæval darkness.

There appear to be great natural stores of sulphur and salt in this country. A spring at Boonsburrow constantly emits sulphureous particles, and near the same place is a salt spring. There is another sulphureous spring upon

upon Four Mile Creek, a third upon Green River, and many other in different places, abounding with that useful mineral.

There are three springs or ponds of bitumen near Green River, which do not form a stream, but disgorge themselves into a common reservoir, and when used in lamps answer all the purposes of the finest oil.

There are different places abounding with copperas, easily procured, and in its present impure state sufficient for the use of the inhabitants: and when refined, equal to any in the world.

There is an allum bank on the south side of Cumberland River, situated at the bottom of a cliff of rocks projecting over it. In its present state it has the appearance and possesses the virtues of that mineral, and when purified is a beautiful allum.

Many fine salt springs constantly emit water, which, being manufactured, affords great quantities, of fine salt. At present there is but one, called Bullet's Lick, improved, and this affords salt sufficient for all Kentucky, and exports some to the Illinois. Drinnons-lick, the Bigbone, and the Blue-licks, send forth streams of salt water. The Nob-lick, and many others, do not produce water, but consist of clay mixed with salt particles: To these the cattle repair, and reduce high hills rather to valleys than plains. The amazing herds of Buffalo
which

which resort thither, by their size and number, fill the traveller with amazement and terror, especially when he beholds the prodigious roads they have made from all quarters, as if leading to some populous city; the vast space of land around these springs desolated as if by a ravaging enemy, and hills reduced to plains; for the land near those springs are chiefly hilly. These are truly curiosities, and the eye can scarcely be satisfied with admiring them.

A medical spring is found near the Great-bone Lick, which has perfectly cured the itch by once bathing; and experience in time may discover in it other virtues. There is another of like nature near Drinnon's Lick.

Near Lexington are to be seen curious sepulchres, full of human skeletons, which are thus fabricated. First on the ground are laid large broad stones; on these were placed the bodies, separated from each other by broad stones, covered with others, which serve as a basis for the next arrangement of bodies. In this order they are built, without mortar, growing still narrower to the height of a man. This method of burying appears to be totally different from that now practised by the Indians. At a salt spring near Ohio River, very large bones are found, far surpassing the size of any species of animals now in America. The head appears to have been about three feet long, the ribs seven, and the thigh bones
about

about four; one of which is repositied in the library in Philadelphia, and said to weigh seventy-eight pounds. The tusks are above a foot in length, the grinders about five inches square, and eight inches long. These bones have equally excited the amazement of the ignorant, and attracted the attention of the philosopher. Specimens of them have been sent both to France and England, where they have been examined with the greatest diligence, and found upon comparison to be remains of the same species of animals that produced those other fossil bones which have been discovered in Tartary, Chili, and several other places, both of the old and new continent. What animal this is, and by what means its ruins are found in regions so widely different, and where none such exists at present, is a question of more difficult decision. The ignorant and superstitious Tartars attribute them to a creature, whom they call Moimon, who, they say, usually resides at the bottom of the rivers, and of whom they relate many marvellous stories; but as this is an assertion totally divested of proof, and even of probability, it has justly been rejected by the learned; and on the other hand it is certain, that no such amphibious quadruped exists in our American waters. The bones themselves bear a great resemblance to those of the elephant. There is no other terrestrial animal

now

now known large enough to produce them. The tusks with which they are equally furnished, equally produce true ivory. These external resemblances have generally made superficial observers conclude, that they could belong to no other than that prince of quadrupeds; and when they first drew the attention of the world, philosophers seem to have subscribed to the same opinion.—But if so, whence is it that the whole species has disappeared from America? An animal so laborious and so docile, that the industry of the Peruvians, which reduced to servitude and subjected to education species so vastly inferior in those qualities, as the Llama and the Paca, could never have overlooked the elephant, if he had been to be found in their country. Whence is it that these bones are found in climates where the elephant, a native of the torrid zone, cannot even subsist in his wild state, and in a state of servitude will not propagate? These are difficulties sufficient to stagger credulity itself; and at length produced the enquiries of Dr. Hunter. That celebrated anatomist, having procured specimens from the Ohio, examined them with that accuracy for which he is so much distinguished. He discovered a considerable difference between the structure of the bones, and those of the elephant. He observed from the form of the teeth, that they must have belonged to a carnivorous animal; whereas

whereas the habits of the elephant are foreign to such sustenance, and his jaws totally unprovided with the teeth necessary for its use : and from the whole he concluded, to the satisfaction of naturalists, that these bones belonged to a quadruped now unknown, and whose race is probably extinct, unless it may be found in the extensive continent of New Holland, whose recesses have not yet been prevailed by the curiosity or avidity of civilized men.— Can then so great a link have perished from the chain of nature? Happy we that it has. How formidable an enemy to the human species, an animal as large as the elephant, the tyrant of the forest, perhaps the devourer of man ! Nations, such as the Indians, must have been in perpetual alarm. The animosities among the various tribes must have been suspended till the common enemy, who threatened the very existence of all, should be extirpated. To this circumstance we are probably indebted for a fact, which is perhaps singular in its kind, the extinction of a whole race of animals from the system of nature.

RIGHTS OF LAND.

THE proprietors of the Kentucky lands obtain

tain their patents from Virginia, and their rights are of three kinds, viz. Those which arise from military service, from settlement and pre-emption, or from warrants from the treasury. The military rights are held by officers, or their representatives, as a reward for services done in one of the two last wars. The settlement and pre-emption rights arise from occupation. Every man who, before March 1780, had remained in the country one year, or raised a crop of corn, was allowed to have a settlement of four hundred acres, and a pre-emption adjoining it of one thousand acres. Every man who had only built a cabin, or made any improvement by himself or others, was entitled to a pre-emption of one thousand acres where such improvement was made.

In March 1780, the settlement and pre-emption rights ceased, and treasury warrants afterwards issued, authorizing their possessor to locate the quantity of land mentioned in them, wherever it could be found vacant in Virginia.

The mode of procedure in these affairs may be instructive to the reader. After the entry is made in the land-office, there being one in each county, the person making the entry takes out a copy of the location, and proceeds to survey when he pleases. The plot and certificate of such survey must be returned to the office within three months after the survey is made, there to be recorded; and a copy of the
record

record must be taken out in twelve months, after the return of the survey, and produced to the assistant register of the land office in Kentucky; where it must lie six months, that prior locators may have time and opportunity to enter a caveat, and prove their better right. If no caveat is entered in that time, the plot and certificate are sent to the land office at Richmond, in Virginia, and three months more are allowed to have the patent returned to the owner.

The validity of the right of Virginia to this extensive western territory has been disputed by some, but without reason. The western boundary of that state, by charter, restricted by the treaty of Paris, in 1763, is fixed upon the Ohio River. She has purchased the soil from the Indians, has first settled it, and established wholesome laws for the regulation and government of the inhabitants; and therefore we conclude, that the right of Virginia to Kentucky is as permanent as the independence of America.

TRADE OF KENTUCKY.

A CONVENIENT situation for commerce is the grand hinge upon which the population, riches, and happiness of every country greatly

ly depend. I believe many conceive the situation of Kentucky to be unfavourable in this respect. I confess when I first visited this country I was of the opinion of other misinformed men, that the best channel was from Philadelphia or Baltimore, by the way of Pittsburg, and from thence down the Ohio; and upon account of the difficulties and expences attending this route, for which there is no remedy, that goods would ever be dear. This opinion I have since reprobated, as the effect of ignorance of the trade up the Mississippi from New Orleans, or Mantchac, at the river or gut Iberville.

Those who are acquainted with America know the Mississippi and Ohio Rivers to be the key to the northern parts of the southern continent. These are the principal channels through which that extensive region, bathed by their waters, and enriched by the many streams they receive, communicate with the sea, and may be truly considered as the great passage made by the Hand of Nature for a variety of valuable purposes, and principally to promote the happiness and benefit of mankind; amongst which, the conveyance of the produce of that immense and fertile country lying westward of the United States is not the least. A short description of these rivers, and some others flowing into them, are objects submitted to the reader's attention, in order to form a
just

just idea of the favourable commercial circumstances of that important country.

The Ohio River begins at Pittsburg, 320 miles west of Philadelphia, being there formed by the junction of the Alleghany and Monongehela Rivers, and, running a winding course of S. 60° West, falls into the Mississippi 1074 miles, by the meanders of the river, below Pittsburg. The only obstruction to navigation on this river are the Rapids, as described before under the description of the Kentucky rivers; but they are passed in safety when the stream is high.

The most remarkable branches composing the head waters of Ohio are Red-stone-Creek, Cheat River, and Yohogania. These waters are navigable to a considerable distance above Pittsburg, from November until June, and the Ohio a month longer; but from Great Kenhaway, which is one hundred and ninety six miles and a half below Pittsburg, the stream is navigable most of the year. Down this river great quantities of goods are brought, and some are conveyed up the Kentucky rivers, others on horseback or in waggons to the settled part, and sold on an average at one hundred pounds per cent advance.

The current of the Ohio descends about two miles an hour in autumn, and when the waters are high, about four miles. Those of the Kentucky rivers are much the same, and

without rapids, and are of immense value to the country, affording fish and fowl, and transportation of the produce of the country to the best market. These rivers increase the Ohio more depth than breadth. At its mouth it is not more than one and a half mile in width, and enters the Mississippi in a S. W. direction with a slow current, and a fine channel. This great river, at the junction with the Ohio, runs in a S. E. direction, and afterwards in a S. W. having been a little before joined by a greater river called Missouri, which runs in an eastward direction through Louisiana, and afterwards communicates to the Mississippi, its own muddy and majestic appearance. The depth is, in common, eight or ten fathoms, until you approach its mouth, which empties itself by channels into the Gulf of Mexico. Here the navigation is dangerous, on account of the many islands, sand-bars, and logs, interspersed in its mouth, which is about twenty miles wide. This disadvantage may be remedied almost in the same manner that the stream was disconcerted. The conflict between the sea and this mighty river, which brings down with its stream great numbers of trees, mud, leaves, &c. causes them to subside and form shoals. One of these trees, stopped by its roots or branches, will soon be joined by thousands more, and so fixed, that no human force is able to remove them. In time they

they are consolidated, every flood adds another layer to their height, forming islands, which at length are covered with shrubs, grass, and cane, and forcibly shift the bed of the river. In this manner we suppose most of the country on each side of the Mississippi, below the Iberville, to have been formed, by islands uniting to islands, which in a succession of time have greatly encroached on the sea, and produced an extensive tract of country. If some of the floating timber at the mouths of this river were moved into some of the channels, numbers more would incorporate with them; and the current being impeded in these, the whole force of the river uniting, one important channel would forcibly be opened, and sufficiently cleared to admit of the most excellent navigation.

About ninety-nine miles above Orleans is a fort, now called Mantchac by the Spaniards; formerly Forte Bute by the English, who built it. Near this is a large gut, formed by the Mississippi, on the east side, called Iberville; some have dignified it with the name of River, when the Mississippi, its source, is high. This is navigable, at most, not above four months in the year for the first ten miles; for three miles further it is from two to six feet in autumn, and from two to four fathoms the remaining part of the way to lake Maurepas, receiving in its course the river Amit, which is

navigable for batteaux to a considerable distance.

Lake Maurepas is about ten miles in length, and seven in breadth, and there is a passage of seven miles between this and Lake Pontchartrain.

I have reason to believe that the time is not far distant when New Orleans will be a great trading city, and perhaps another will be built near Manchac, at Iberville, that may in time rival its glory.

Lake Pontchartrain is about forty miles long, twenty-four broad, and eighteen feet deep. From this lake to the sea the channel is ten miles long, and three hundred yards wide; and the water deep enough to admit large vessels through these lakes, and their communications. This place, if attended to, might be of consequence to all the western country, and to the commerce of West-Florida: for it may reasonably be supposed, that the inhabitants and traders of the western country would rather trade at this place than at New Orleans, if they could have as good returns for their peltry, and the produce of their soil, as it makes a considerable difference in their voyage, and saves labour, money, and time. Experience will doubtless produce considerable improvements, and render the navigation of the Mississippi, either by these lakes, or New Orleans, nearly as cheap as any other. That the Mississippi can answer every valuable purpose of trade and commerce is proved already to a demonstration by experience.

A prodigious number of Islands, some of which

which are of great extent, are interspersed in that mighty river; and the difficulty in ascending it in the spring, when the floods are high, is compensated by eddies or counter currents, which mostly run in the bends near the banks of the river with nearly equal velocity against the stream, and assist the ascending boats. This river is rapid in those parts which have clusters of islands, shoals and sand-banks; but the rapidity of these places will be no inconvenience to the newly invented mechanical boats*, it being their peculiar property to sail best in smart currents.

From New Orleans to the Falls of Ohio, batteaux, carrying about 40 tons, have been rowed by eighteen or twenty men in eight or ten weeks, which, at the extent, will not amount to more than five hundred pounds expence, which experience has proved to be about one third of that from Philadelphia. It is highly probable that in time the distance will

* This plan is now in agitation in Virginia, and recommended to government by two gentlemen of first rate abilities, Mr. Charles Rumsey and Dr. James M'Macken. Their proposals are, "to construct a species of boat, of the burthen of ten tons, that shall sail, or be propelled by the force of mechanical powers thereto applied, up the stream of a fresh water river the distance of between 25 and 40 miles a day, notwithstanding the velocity of the water should move at the rate of ten miles an hour, to be wrought at no greater expence than that of three hands."

be

be exceedingly shortened by cutting across bends of the river.

Charlevoix relates, that at Coupee or Cut-point, the river formerly made a great turn, and some Canadians, by deepening the channel of a small brook, diverted the waters of the river into it. The impetuosity of the stream was so violent, and the soil of so rich and loose a quality, that in a short time the point was entirely cut through, and the old channel left dry, except in inundations, by which travellers save 14 leagues of their voyage. The new channel has been sounded with a line of thirty fathoms without finding bottom. When the distance is shortened, which I believe may readily be done, and the mechanical boats brought to their highest improvement, the expences of a voyage from New Orleans to the Falls of Ohio will be attended with inconsiderable expence. Now we know by experience that forty tons of goods cannot be taken to the Falls of Ohio, from Philadelphia under sixteen hundred pounds expence; but by improvements on the Mississippi, with the conveniences of these boats, goods can be brought from New Orleans to the Falls for the tenth part of that expence; and if they are sold at one hundred pounds per cent. now, when brought from Philadelphia at expences so great what may the merchant afford to sell his goods at, who brings them so much cheaper? Besides

sides, the great advantages arising from the exporting the peltry, and country produce, which never can be conveyed to the eastern ports to any advantage. It is evident also that the market from which they receive imports, must consequently receive their exports, which is the only return they can possibly make.

By stating the commerce of Kentucky in its proper terms, we find the expences such, that we conclude with propriety, that that country will be supplied with goods as cheap as if situated but forty miles from Philadelphia.

But perhaps it will be replied, New Orleans is in the possession of the Spaniards, who whenever they please, may make use of that fort, and some others they have on the Mississippi, to prevent the navigation and ruin the trade. The passage through Iberville is also subject to the Spaniards, and, besides, inconvenient; that stream continuing so short a time, and in the most disadvantageous season.

I grant it will be absurd to expect a free navigation of the Mississippi whilst the Spaniards are in possession of New Orleans. To suppose it, is an idea calculated to impose only upon the weak. They may perhaps trade with us upon their own terms, while they think it consistent with their interest*, but no friendship

* Article 8th of the late Definitive Treaty, says, The navigation of the Mississippi River from its in

in trade exists when interest expires; therefore, when the western country becomes populous and ripe for trade, sound policy tells us the Floridas must be ours too. According to the articles of the Definitive Treaty, we are to have a free and unmolested navigation to the Mississippi; but experience teaches mankind that treaties are not always to be depended upon, the most solemn being broken. Hence we learn that no one should put much faith in any state; and the trade and commerce of the Mississippi River cannot be so well secured in any other possession as our own.

Although the Iberville only admits of a short and inconvenient navigation, yet if a commercial town were built there, it would be the center of the western trade; and a land carriage of ten or twelve miles would be counted, no disadvantage to the merchant. Nay, I doubt not, that in time a canal will be broke through the gut of Iberville, which may divert the water of Mississippi that way, and render it a place of the greatest consequence in America; but this important period is reserved for futurity.

The navigation, which shall forever remain free and open to the subjects of Great Britain and the citizens of the United States.

THE

THE
ADVENTURES
OF
COLONEL DANIEL BOON,

Formerly a Hunter;

Containing a NARRATIVE of the WARS
of KENTUCKY.

CURIOSITY is natural to the soul of man ; and interesting objects have a powerful influence on our affections. Let these influencing powers actuate, by the permission or disposal of Providence, from selfish or social views, yet in time the mysterious will of Heaven is unfolded, and we behold our conduct, from whatsoever motives excited, operating to answer the important designs of heaven. Thus we behold Kentucky, lately an howling wilderness, the habitation of savages and wild beasts, become a fruitful field ; this region, so favourably distinguished by nature, is now become the habitation of civilization, at a period unparalleled in history, in the midst of a raging war, and under all the disadvantages of emigration to a country so remote from the inhabited parts of the continent. Here, where
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the hand of violence shed the blood of the innocent; where the horrid yells of savages, and the groans of the distressed, sounded in our ears, we now hear the praises and adorations of our Creator; where wretched wigwams stood, the miserable abodes of savages, we behold the foundations of cities laid, that, in all probability, will equal the glory of the greatest upon earth. And we view Kentucky situated on the fertile banks of the great Ohio, rising from obscurity to shine with splendor, equal to any other of the stars of the American hemisphere.

The settling of this region well deserves a place in history. Most of the memorable events I have myself been exercised in; and, for the satisfaction of the public, will briefly relate the circumstances of my adventures, and scenes of life, from my first movement to this country until this day.

It was on the first of May, in the year 1769, that I resigned my domestic happiness for a time, and left my family and peaceable habitation on the Yadkin River, in North Carolina, to wander through the wilderness of America, in quest of the country of Kentucky, in company with John Finley, John Stewart, Joseph Holden, James Monay, and William Cook. We proceeded successfully, and after a long and fatiguing journey through a mountainous wilderness, in a westward direction, on the seventh

venth day of June following we found ourselves on Red River, where John Finley had formerly been trading with the Indians, and, from the top of an eminence, saw with pleasure the beautiful level of Kentucky. Here let me observe, that for some time we had experienced the most uncomfortable weather as a prelibation of our future sufferings. At this place we encamped, and made a shelter to defend us from the inclement season, and began to hunt and reconnoitre the country. We found every where abundance of wild beasts of all sorts, through this vast forest. The buffalo were more frequent than I have seen cattle in the settlements, browsing on the leaves of the cane, or cropping the herbage on those extensive plains, fearless, because ignorant, of the violence of man. Sometimes we saw hundreds in a drove, and the numbers about the salt springs were amazing. In this forest, the habitation of beasts of every kind natural to America, we practised hunting with great success, until the twenty-second day of December following.

This day John Stewart and I had a pleasing ramble, but fortune changed the scene in the close of it. We had passed through a great forest, on which stood myriads of trees, some gay with blossoms, others rich with fruits. Nature was here a series of wonders, and a fund of delight. Here she displayed her ingenuity and

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industry

industry in a variety of flowers and fruits, beautifully coloured, elegantly shaped, and charmingly flavoured; and we were diverted with innumerable animals presenting themselves perpetually to our view.—In the decline of the day, near Kentucky river, as we ascended the brow of a small hill, a number of Indians rushed out of a thick cane-brake upon us, and made us prisoners. The time of our sorrow was now arrived, and the scene fully opened. The Indians plundered us of what we had, and kept us in confinement seven days, treating us with common savage usage. During this time we discovered no uneasiness or desire to escape, which made them less suspicious of us; but in the dead of night, as we lay in a thick cane-brake by a large fire, when sleep had locked up their senses, my situation not disposing me for rest, I touched my companion, and gently awoke him. We improved this favourable opportunity, and departed, leaving them to take their rest, and speedily directed our course towards our old camp, but found it plundered, and the company dispersed and gone home. About this time my brother, Squire Boon, with another adventurer, who came to explore the country shortly after us, was wandering through the forest, determined to find me if possible, and accidentally found our camp. Notwithstanding the unfortunate circumstances of our company,

and

and our dangerous situation, as surrounded with hostile savages, our meeting so fortunately in the wilderness made us reciprocally sensible of the utmost satisfaction. So much does friendship triumph over misfortune, that sorrows and sufferings vanish not only at the meeting of real friends, but of the most distant acquaintances, and substitute happiness in their room.

Soon after this, my companion in captivity, John Stewart, was killed by the savages, and the man that came with my brother returned home by himself. We were then in a dangerous, helpless situation; exposed daily to perils and death amongst savages and wild beasts, not a white man in the country but ourselves.

Thus situated many hundred miles from our families in the howling wilderness, I believe few would have equally enjoyed the happiness we experienced. I often observed to my brother, You see now how little nature requires to be satisfied. Felicity the companion of content, is rather found in our own breasts than in the enjoyment of external things: and I firmly believe it requires but a little philosophy to make a man happy in whatsoever state he is. This consists in a full resignation to the will of Providence; and a resigned soul finds pleasure in a path strewn with briars and thorns.

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We continued not in a state of indolence, but hunted every day, and prepared a little, cottage to defend us from the winter storms. We remained there undisturbed during the winter ; and on the first day of May, 1770, my brother returned home to the settlement by himself, for a new recruit of horses and ammunition, leaving me by myself without bread, salt or sugar, without company of my fellow creatures, or even a horse or dog. I confess I never before was under greater necessity of exercising philosophy and fortitude. A few days I passed uncomfortably. The idea of a beloved wife and family, and their anxiety upon the account of my absence and exposed situation, made sensible impressions on my heart. A thousand dreadful apprehensions presented themselves to my view, and had undoubtedly disposed me to melancholy, if further indulged.

One day I undertook a tour through the country, and the diversity and beauties of nature I met with in this charming season, expelled every gloomy and vexatious thought. Just at the close of day the gentle gales retired, and left the place to the disposal of a profound calm. Not a breeze shook the most tremulous leaf. I had gained the summit of a commanding ridge, and, looking round with astonishing delight, beheld the ample plains, the beautiful tracts below. On the other hand, I surveyed

veyed the famous river Ohio that rolled in silent dignity, marking the western boundary of Kentucky with inconceivable grandeur. At a vast distance I beheld the mountains lift their venerable brows, and penetrate the clouds. All things were still. I kindled a fire near a fountain of sweet water, and feasted on the loin of a buck, which a few hours before I had killed. The fullen shades of night soon overspread the whole hemisphere, and the earth seemed to gasp after the hovering moisture. My roving excursion this day had fatigued my body, and diverted my imagination. I laid me down to sleep, and I awoke not until the sun had chased away the night. I continued this tour, and in a few days explored a considerable part of the country, each day equally pleased as the first. I returned again to my old camp, which was not disturbed in my absence. I did not confine my lodging to it, but often reposed in thick cane-brakes, to avoid the savages, who, I believe often visited my camp, but fortunately for me, in my absence. In this situation I was constantly exposed to danger and death. How unhappy such a situation for a man tormented with fear, which is vain if no danger comes, and if it does, only augments the pain. It was my happiness to be destitute of this afflicting passion, with which I had the greatest reason to be affected. The prowling wolves diverted my

nocturnal hours with perpetual howlings; and the various species of animals in this vast forest, in the day time, were continually in my view.

Thus I was surrounded with plenty in the midst of want. I was happy in the midst of dangers and inconveniencies. In such a diversity it was impossible I should be disposed to melancholy. No populous city, with all the varieties of commerce and stately structures, could afford so much pleasure to my mind, as the beauties of nature I found here.

Thus, through an uninterrupted scene of sylvan pleasures, I spent the time until the 27th day of July following, when my brother, to my great felicity, met me, according to appointment, at our old camp. Shortly after, we left this place, not thinking it safe to stay there longer, and proceeded to Cumberland River, reconnoitring that part of the country until March, 1771, and giving names to the different waters.

Soon after, I returned home to my family, with a determination to bring them as soon as possible to live in Kentucky, which I esteemed a second paradise, at the risk of my life and fortune.

I returned safe to my old habitation, and found my family in happy circumstances. I sold my farm on the Yadkin, and what goods we could not carry with us; and on the twenty-fifth day of September, 1773, bade a
farewell

farewell to our friends, and proceeded on our journey to Kentucky, in company with five families more, and forty men that joined us in Powel's Valley, which is one hundred and fifty miles from the now settled parts of Kentucky. This promising beginning was soon overcast with a cloud of adversity; for upon the tenth day of October, the rear of our company was attacked by a number of Indians, who killed six, and wounded one man. Of these my eldest son was one that fell in the action. Though we defended ourselves, and repulsed the enemy, yet this unhappy affair scattered our cattle, brought us into extreme difficulty, and so discouraged the whole company, that we retreated forty miles, to the settlement on Clinch river. We had passed over two mountains, viz. Powel's and Walden's, and were approaching Cumberland mountain when this adverse fortune overtook us. These mountains are in the wilderness, as we pass from, the old settlements in Virginia to Kentucky, are ranged in a S. W. and N. E. direction, are of a great length and breadth, and not far distant from each other. Over these, nature hath formed passes that are less difficult than might be expected from a view of such huge piles. The aspect of these cliffs is so wild and horrid, that it is impossible to behold them without terror. The spectator is apt to imagine that nature had formerly suffered some
violent

violent convulsion ; and that these are the dismembered remains of the dreadful shock ; the ruins, not of Persepolis or Palmyra, but of the world !

I remained with my family on Clinch until the sixth of June, 1774, when I and one Michael Stoner were solicited by Governor Dunmore of Virginia, to go to the Falls of the Ohio, to conduct into the settlement a number of surveyors that had been sent thither by him some months before ; this country having about this time drawn the attention of many adventurers. We immediately complied with the Governor's request, and conducted in the surveyors, completing a tour of eight hundred miles, through many difficulties, in sixty-two days.

Soon after I returned home, I was ordered to take the command of three garrisons during the campaign, which Governor Dunmore carried on against the Shawanese Indians : after the conclusion of which, the militia was discharged from each garrison, and I being relieved from my post, was solicited by a number of North Carolina gentlemen, that were about purchasing the lands laying on the S. side of Kentucky River, from the Cherokee Indians, to attend their treaty at Wataga, in March 1775, to negotiate with them, and mention the boundaries of the purchase. This I accepted ; and at the request of the same gentlemen,

men, undertook to mark out a road in the best passage from the settlement through the wilderness to Kentucky, with such assistance as I thought necessary to employ for such an important undertaking.

I soon began this work, having collected a number of enterprising men, well armed. We proceeded with all possible expedition until we came within fifteen miles of where Boonsborough now stands, and where we were fired upon by a party of Indians that killed two, and wounded two of our number; yet, although surprised and taken at a disadvantage, we stood our ground. This was on the twentieth of March, 1775. Three days after, we were fired upon again, and had two men killed, and three wounded. Afterwards we proceeded on to Kentucky River without opposition; and on the first day of April began to erect the fort of Boonsborough at a salt lick, about sixty yards from the river, on the S. side.

On the fourth day, the Indians killed one of our men.—We were busily employed in building this fort, until the fourteenth day of June following, without any farther opposition from the Indians; and having finished the works, I returned to my family, on Clinch.

In a short time, I proceeded to remove my family from Clinch to this garrison: where we arrived safe without any other difficulties than such as are common to this passage, my wife
and

and daughter being the first white women that ever stood on the banks of Kentucky River.

On the twenty-fourth day of December following, we had one man killed, and one wounded, by the Indians, who seemed determined to persecute us for erecting this fortification.

On the fourteenth day of July 1776, two of Col. Calaway's daughters, and one of mine, were taken prisoners near the fort. I immediately pursued the Indians, with only eight men, and on the sixteenth overtook them; killed two of the party, and recovered the girls. The same day on which this attempt was made, the Indians divided themselves into different parties, and attacked several forts, which were shortly before this time erected, doing a great deal of mischief. This was extremely distressing to the new settlers. The innocent husbandman was shot down, while busy in cultivating the soil for his family's supply. Most of the cattle around the stations were destroyed. They continued their hostilities in this manner until the fifteenth of April 1777, when they attacked Boonsborough with a party of above one hundred in number, killed one man, and wounded four.—Their loss in this attack was not certainly known to us.

On the fourth day of July following, a party of about two hundred Indians attacked Boonsborough, killed one man, and wounded
two.

two. They besieged us forty-eight hours ; during which time seven of them were killed, and, at last, finding themselves not likely to prevail, they raised the siege, and departed.

The Indians had disposed their warriors in different parties at this time, and attacked the different garrisons to prevent their assisting each other, and did much injury to the distressed inhabitants.

On the nineteenth day of this month, Col. Logan's fort was besieged by a party of about two hundred Indians. During this dreadful siege they did a great deal of mischief, distressed the garrison, in which were only fifteen men, killed two, and wounded one. The enemy's loss was uncertain, from the common practice which the Indians have of carrying off their dead in time of battle. Col. Harrod's fort was then defended by only sixty-five men, and Boonsborough by twenty-two, there being no more forts or white men in the country, except at the Falls, a considerable distance from these ; and all taken collectively, were but a handful to the numerous warriors that were every where dispersed through the country, intent upon doing all the mischief that savage barbarity could invent. Thus we passed through a scene of sufferings that exceeds description.

On the twenty-fifth of this month, a reinforcement of forty-five men arrived from North Carolina

Carolina, and about the twentieth of August following, Col. Bowman arrived with one hundred men from Virginia. Now we began to strengthen, and from hence, for the space of six weeks, we had skirmishes with Indians, in one quarter or other, almost every day.

The savages now learned the superiority of the Long Knife, as they call the Virginians, by experience ; being out-generalled in almost every battle. Our affairs began to wear a new aspect, and the enemy, not daring to venture on open war, practised secret mischief at times.

On the first day of January 1778, I went with a party of thirty men to the Blue Licks, on Licking River, to make salt for the different garrisons in the country.

On the 7th day of February, as I was hunting to procure meat for the company, I met with a party of one hundred and two Indians, and two Frenchmen, on their march against Boonsborough, that place being particularly the object of the enemy.

They pursued, and took me ; and brought me on the eighth day to the Licks, where twenty-seven of my party were, three of them having previously retured home with the salt. I, knowing it was impossible for them to escape, capitulated with the enemy, and, at a distance in their view, gave notice to my men of their situation, with orders not to resist, but surrender themselves captives.

The

The generous usage the Indians had promised before in my capitulation, was afterwards fully complied with, and we proceeded with them as prisoners to old Chelicothe, the principal Indian town on Little Miami, where we arrived, after an uncomfortable journey in very severe weather, on the eighteenth day of February, and received as good treatment as prisoners could expect from savages.—On the tenth day of March following, I and ten of my men were conducted by forty Indians to Detroit, where we arrived the thirtieth day, and were treated by Governor Hamilton, the British commander at that post, with great humanity.

During our travels, the Indians entertained me well; and their affection for me was so great, that they utterly refused to leave me there with the others, although the Governor offered them one hundred pounds sterling for me, on purpose to give me a parole to go home. Several English gentlemen there, being sensible of my adverse fortune, and touched with human sympathy, generously offered a friendly supply for my wants, which I refused, with many thanks for their kindness; adding, that I never expected it would be in my power to recompense such unmerited generosity.

The Indians left my men in captivity with the British at Detroit, and on the tenth day of April brought me towards Old Chelicothe, where we arrived on the twenty-fifth day of

the same month. This was a long and fatiguing march, through an exceeding fertile country, remarkable for fine springs and streams of water. At Chelicothe I spent my time as comfortably as I could expect; was adopted, according to their custom, into a family, where I became a son, and had a great share in the affection of my new parents, brothers, sisters and friends. I was exceedingly familiar and friendly with them, always appearing as cheerful and satisfied as possible, and they put great confidence in me. I often went a hunting with them, and frequently gained their applause for my activity at our shooting-matches. I was careful not to exceed many of them in shooting; for no people are more envious than they in this sport. I could observe, in their countenances and gestures, the greatest expressions of joy when they exceeded me; and, when the reverse happened, of envy. The Shawanese king took great notice of me, and treated me with profound respect, and entire friendship, often entrusting me to hunt at my liberty. I frequently returned with the spoils of the woods, and as often presented some of what I had taken to him, expressive of duty to my sovereign. My food and lodging were in common with them; not so good indeed as I could desire, but necessity made every thing acceptable.

I now

I now began to meditate an escape, and carefully avoided their suspicions, continuing with them at Old Chelicothe until the first day of June following, and then was taken by them to the salt springs on Sciota, and kept there, making salt, ten days. During this time I hunted some for them, and found the land, for a great extent about this river, to exceed the soil of Kentucky, if possible, and remarkably well watered.

When I returned to Chelicothe, alarmed to see four hundred and fifty Indians, of their choicest warriors, painted and armed in a fearful manner, ready to march against Boonborough, I determined to escape the first opportunity.

On the sixteenth, before sun-rise, I departed in the most secret manner, and arrived at Boonborough on the twentieth, after a journey of one hundred and sixty miles; during which, I had but one meal.

I found our fortress in a bad state of defence; but we proceeded immediately to repair our flanks, strengthen our gates and posterns, and form double bastions, which we completed in ten days. In this time we daily expected the arrival of the Indian army; and at length, one of my fellow prisoners, escaping from them, arrived, informing us that the enemy had, on account of my departure, postponed their expedition three weeks.—The

Indians had spies out viewing our movements, and were greatly alarmed with our increase in number and fortifications. The Grand Councils of the nations were held frequently, and with more deliberation than usual. They evidently saw the approaching hour when the Long Knife would dispossess them of their desirable habitations; and, anxiously concerned for futurity, determined utterly to extirpate the whites out of Kentucky. We were not intimidated by their movements, but frequently gave them proofs of our courage.

About the first of August, I made an incursion into the Indian country, with a party of nineteen men, in order to surprise a small town up Sciota, called Paint-Creek-town. We advanced within four miles thereof, where we met a party of thirty Indians on their march against Boonsborough, intending to join the others from Chelicothe. A smart fight ensued betwixt us for some time: at length the savages gave way, and fled. We had no loss on our side: the enemy had one killed, and two wounded. We took from them three horses, and all their baggage; and being informed, by two of our number that went to their town, that the Indians had entirely evacuated it, we proceeded no further, and returned with all possible expedition to assist our garrison against the other party. We passed by them on the
sixth

sixth day, and on the seventh we arrived safe at Boonsborough.

On the eighth, the Indian army arrived, being four hundred and forty-four in number, commanded by Capt. Duquesne, eleven other Frenchmen, and some of their own chiefs, and marched up within view of our fort, with British and French colours flying; and having sent a summons to me, in his Britanick Majesty's name, to surrender the fort, I requested two days consideration, which was granted.

It was now a critical period with us.—We were a small number in the garrison:—a powerful army before our walls, whose appearance proclaimed inevitable death, fearfully painted, and marking their footsteps with desolation. Death was preferable to captivity; and if taken by storm, we must inevitably be devoted to destruction. In this situation we concluded to maintain our garrison, if possible. We immediately proceeded to collect what we could of our horses, and other cattle, and bring them through the posterns into the fort: and in the evening of the ninth, I returned answer, that we were determined to defend our fort while a man was living.—‘Now, said I to their commander, who stood attentively, hearing my sentiments, ‘We laugh at all you formidable preparations: but thank you for giving us notice and time to provide for our defence:

Your efforts will not prevail; for our gates shall for ever deny your admittance.—Whether this answer affected their courage, or not, I cannot tell; but, contrary to our expectations, they formed a scheme to deceive us, declaring it was their orders, from Governor Hamilton, to take us captives, and not to destroy us; but if nine of us would come out, and treat with them, they would immediately withdraw their forces from our walls, and return home peaceably. This sounded grateful in our ears; and we agreed to the proposal.

We held the treaty within sixty yards of the garrison, on purpose to divert them from a breach of honour, as we could not avoid suspicions of the savages. In this situation the articles were formally agreed to, and signed; and the Indians told us it was customary with them, on such occasions, for two Indians to shake hands with every white man in the treaty, as an evidence of entire friendship. We agreed to this also, but were soon convinced their policy was to take us prisoners.—They immediately grappled us; but, although surrounded by hundreds of savages, we extricated ourselves from them, and escaped all safe into the garrison, except one that was wounded, through a heavy fire from their army. They immediately attacked us on every side, and a constant heavy fire ensued between us, day and night, for the space of nine days.

In

In this time the enemy began to undermine our fort, which was situated sixty yards from Kentucky River. They began at the water-mark, and proceeded in the bank some distance, which we understood by their making the water muddy with the clay; and we immediately proceeded to disappoint their design, by cutting a trench across their subterranean passage. The enemy discovering our counter-mine, by the clay we threw out of the fort, desisted from the stratagem: and experience now fully convincing them that neither their power nor policy could effect their purpose, on the twentieth day of August they raised the siege, and departed.

During the siege, which threatened death in every form, we had two men killed, and four wounded, besides a number of cattle. We killed of the enemy thirty-seven, and wounded a great number. After they were gone, we picked up one hundred and twenty-five pounds weight of bullets, besides what stuck in the logs of our fort; which certainly is a great proof of their industry. Soon after this, I went into the settlement, and nothing worthy of a place in this account passed in my affairs for some time.

During my absence from Kentucky Col. Bowman carried on an expedition against the Shawanese, at Old Chelicothe, with one hundred and sixty men, in July 1779. Here they arrived

arrived undiscovered, and a battle ensued, which lasted until ten o'clock, A. M. when Col. Bowman, finding he could not succeed at this time, retreated about thirty miles. The Indians, in the mean time, collecting all their forces, pursued and overtook him, when a smart fight continued near two hours, not to the advantage of Col. Bowman's party.

Col. Harrod proposed to mount a number of horse, and furiously to rush upon the savages, who at this time fought with remarkable fury. This desperate step had a happy effect, broke the line of battle, and the savages fled on all sides. In these two battles we had nine killed, and one wounded. The enemy's loss uncertain, only two scalps being taken.

On the twenty-second day of June 1780, a large party of Indians and Canadians, about six hundred in number, commanded by Col. Bird, attacked Riddle's and Martin's stations, at the Forks of Licking River, with six pieces of artillery. They carried this expedition so secretly, that the unwary inhabitants did not discover them, until they fired upon the forts; and, not being prepared to oppose them, were obliged to surrender themselves miserable captives to barbarous savages, who immediately after tomahawked one man and two women, and loaded all the others with heavy baggage, forcing them along toward their towns, able or unable to march. Such as were weak and faint

faint by the way, they tomahawked. The tender women, and helpless children sell victims to their cruelty. This, and the savage treatment they received afterwards, is shocking to humanity, and too barbarous to relate.

The hostile disposition of the savages, and their allies, caused General Clark, the commandant at the Falls of the Ohio, immediately to begin an expedition with his own regiment, and the armed force of the country, against Pecaway, the principal town of the Shawanese on a branch of Great Miami, which he finished with great success, took seventeen scalps, and burnt the town to ashes, with the loss of seventeen men.

About this time I returned to Kentucky with my family; and here to avoid enquiry into my conduct, the reader being before informed of my bringing my family to Kentucky, I am under the necessity of informing him that, during my captivity with the Indians, my wife, who despaired of ever seeing me again, expecting the Indians had put a period to my life, oppressed with the distresses of the country, and bereaved of me, her only happiness, had, before I returned, transported my family and goods, on horses, through the wilderness, amidst a multitude of dangers, to her father's house in North Carolina.

Shortly after the troubles at Boonsborough, I went to them and lived peaceably there until

til this time. The history of my going home, and returning with my family, forms a series of difficulties, an account of which would swell a volume, and being foreign to my purpose, I shall purposely omit them.

I settled my family in Boonsborough once more; and shortly after, on the sixth day of October 1780, I went in company with my brother to the Blue Licks; and, on our return home, we were fired upon by a party of Indians. They shot him, and pursued me by the scent of their dog, three miles; but I killed the dog, and escaped. The winter soon came on, and was very severe, which confined the Indians to their wigwams.

The severity of this winter caused great difficulties in Kentucky. The enemy had destroyed most of the corn the summer before. This necessary article was scarce, and dear; and the inhabitants lived chiefly on the flesh of buffalo. The circumstances of many were very lamentable; however, being a hardy race of people, and accustomed to difficulties and necessities, they were wonderfully supported through all their sufferings, until the ensuing autumn, when we received abundance from the fertile soil.

Towards spring, we were frequently harassed by Indians; and, in May, 1782, a party assaulted Ashton's station, killed one man, and took a negro prisoner. Capt. Ashton, with
 twen-

twenty-five men, pursued, and overtook the savages, and a smart fight ensued, which lasted two hours; but they being superior in number, obliged Captain Ashton's party to retreat, with the loss of eight men killed, and four mortally wounded; their brave commander himself being numbered among the dead.

The Indians continued their hostilities; and about the tenth of August following, two boys were taken from Major Hoy's station. This party was pursued by Capt. Holder and seventeen men, who were also defeated, with the loss of four men killed, and one wounded. Our affairs became more and more alarming. Several stations which had lately been erected in the country were continually infested with savages, stealing their horses, and killing the men at every opportunity. In a field, near Lexington, an Indian shot a man, and running to scalp him, was himself shot from the fort, and fell dead upon his enemy.

Every day we experienced recent mischiefs. The barbarous savage nations of Shawanese, Cherokees, Wyandots, Tawas, Delawares, and several others near Detroit, united in a war against us, and assembled their choicest warriors at old Chelicothe, to go on the expedition, in order to destroy us, and entirely depopulate the country. Their savage minds were inflamed to mischief by two abandoned men, Captains M'Kee and Girty. These led them
to

to execute every diabolical scheme; and, on the fifteenth day of August, commanded a party of Indians and Canadians, of about five hundred in number, against Briant's station, five miles from Lexington. Without demanding a surrender, they furiously assaulted the garrison, which was happily prepared to oppose them; and, after they had expended much ammunition in vain, and killed the cattle round the fort, not being likely to make themselves masters of the place, they raised the siege, and departed in the morning of the third day after they came, with the loss of about thirty killed, and the number of wounded uncertain.—Of the garrison four were killed, and three wounded.

On the eighteenth day Col. Todd, Col. Trigg, Major Harland, and myself, speedily collected one hundred and seventy-six men, well armed, and pursued the savages. They had marched beyond the Blue Licks to a remarkable bend of the main fork of Licking River, about forty miles from Lexington, where we overtook them on the nineteenth day. The savages observing us, gave way; and we being ignorant of their numbers, passed the river. When the enemy saw our proceedings, having greatly the advantage of us in situation, they formed the line of battle, from one bend of Licking to the other, about a mile from the Blue Licks. An exceeding fierce battle

battle immediately began, for about fifteen minutes, when we, being overpowered by numbers, were obliged to retreat, with the loss of sixty-seven men, seven of whom were taken prisoners. The brave and much lamented Colonels Todd and Trigg, Major Harland, and my second son, were among the dead. We were informed that the Indians, numbering their dead, found they had four killed more than we; and therefore, four of the prisoners they had taken were, by general consent, ordered to be killed, in a most barbarous manner, by the young warriors, in order to train them up to cruelty; and then they proceeded to their towns.

On our retreat we were met by Col. Logan, hastening to join us, with a number of well armed men. This powerful assistance we unfortunately wanted in the battle; for notwithstanding the enemy's superiority in numbers, they acknowledged that, if they had received one more fire from us, they should undoubtedly have given way. So valiantly did our small party fight, that, to the memory of those who unfortunately fell in the battle, enough of honour cannot be paid. Had Col. Logan and his party been with us, it is highly probable we should have given the savages a total defeat.

I cannot reflect upon this dreadful scene, but sorrow fills my heart. A zeal for the defence of their country led these heroes to the scene of action, though with a few men to attack a powerful army of experienced warriors. When we gave way, they pursued us with the utmost eagerness, and in every quarter spread destruction. The river was difficult to cross, and many were killed in the flight, some just entering the river, some in the water others after crossing, in ascending the cliffs. Some escaped on horseback, a few on foot; and, being dispersed every where in a few hours, brought the melancholy news of this unfortunate battle to Lexington. Many widows were now made. The reader may guess what sorrow filled the hearts of the inhabitants, exceeding any thing that I am able to describe. Being reinforced, we returned to bury the dead and found their bodies strewed every where, cut and mangled in a dreadful manner. This mournful scene exhibited a horror almost unparalleled: Some torn and eaten by wild beasts; those in the river eaten by fishes; all in such a putrified condition, that no one could be distinguished from another.

As soon as General Clark, then at the Falls of the Ohio, who was ever our ready friend,
and

and merits the love and gratitude of all his countrymen, understood the circumstances of this unfortunate action, he ordered an expedition, with all possible haste, to pursue the savages, which was so expeditiously effected, that we overtook them within two miles of their towns, and probably might have obtained a great victory, had not two of their number met us about two hundred poles before we came up. These returned as quick as lightening to their camp with the alarming news of a mighty army in view. The savages fled in the utmost disorder, evacuated their towns, and reluctantly left their territory to our mercy. We immediately took possession of Old Chelicothe; without opposition, being deserted by its inhabitants. We continued our pursuit through five towns on the Miami rivers, Old Chelicothe, Pecaway, New Chelicothe, Will's Towns, and Chelicothe, burnt them all to ashes, entirely destroyed their corn, and other fruits, and every where spread a scene of desolation in the country. In this expedition we took seven prisoners and five scalps, with the loss of only four men, two of whom were accidentally killed by our own army.

This campaign in some measure damped the spirits of the Indians, and made them sensible of our superiority. Their connections were dissolved, their armies scattered, and a future invasion put entirely out of their power ; yet

they continued to practise mischief secretly upon the inhabitants, in the exposed parts of the country.

In Oct. following, a party made an excursion into that district called the Crab Orchard, and one of them, being advanced some distance before the others, boldly entered the house of a poor defenceless family, in which was only a negro man, a woman, and her children, terrified with the apprehensions of immediate death. The savage, perceiving their defenceless situation, without offering violence to the family, attempted to captivate the negro, who happily proved an over-match for him, threw him on the ground, and, in the struggle, the mother of the children drew an axe from a corner of the cottage, and cut his head off, while her little daughter shut the door. The savages instantly appeared, and applied their tomakawks to the door. An old rusty gun-barrel, without a lock, lay in a corner, which the mother put through a small crevice, and the savages, perceiving it, fled. In the meantime, the alarm spread through the neighbourhood; the armed men collected immediately, and pursued the ravagers into the wilderness. Thus Providence, by the means of this negro, saved the whole of the poor family from destruction. From that time, until the happy return of peace between the United States and Great Britain, the Indians did us no mischief.

Find-

Finding the great king beyond the water disappointed in his expectations, and conscious of the importance of the Long Knife, and their own wretchedness, some of the nations immediately desired peace; to which, at present, they seem universally disposed, and are sending ambassadors to General Clark, at the Falls of the Ohio, with the minutes of their Councils; a specimen of which, in the minutes of the Piankashaw Council, is subjoined.

To conclude, I can now say that I have verified the saying of an old Indian who signed Col. Henderson's deed. Taking me by the hand, at the delivery thereof, Brother, says he, we have given you a fine land, but I believe you will have much trouble in settling it.— My footsteps have often been marked with blood, and therefore I can truly subscribe to its original name. Two darling sons, and a brother, have I lost by savage hands, which have also taken from me forty valuable horses, and abundance of cattle. Many dark and sleepless nights have I been a companion for owls, separated from the cheerful society of men, scorched by the summer's sun, and pinched by the winter's cold, an instrument ordained to settle the wilderness. But now the scene is changed; peace crowns the sylvan shade.

What thanks, what ardent and ceaseless thanks are due to that all-superintending Providence which has turned a cruel war into

peace, brought order out of confusion, made the fierce savages placid, and turned away their hostile weapons from our country! May the same Almighty Goodness banish the accursed monster, war, from all lands, with her hated associates, rapine and insatiable ambition! Let peace, descending from her native heaven, bid her olives spring amidst the joyful nations; and plenty, in league with commerce, scatter blessings from her copious hand!

This account of my adventures will inform the reader of the most remarkable events of this country.—I now live in peace and safety, enjoying the sweets of liberty, and the bounties of Providence, with my once fellow-sufferers, in this delightful country, which I have seen purchased with a vast expence of blood and treasure, delighting in the prospect of its being, in a short time, one of the most opulent and powerful states on the continent of North America; which, with the love and gratitude of my countrymen, I esteem a sufficient reward for all my toil and dangers.

DANIEL BOON.

Fayette county, Kentucky.

PIANKASHAW COUNCIL.

*In a COUNCIL held with the Piankashaw Indians
by THOMAS J. DALTON, at Post St. Vincent's, April 15, 1784.*

MY CHILDREN,

WHAT I have often told you, is now come to pass. This day I received news from my Great Chief, at the falls of Ohio. Peace is made with the enemies of America. The White Flesh, the Americans, French, Spaniards, Dutch, and English, this day smoke out of the peace-pipe. The tomahawk is buried, and they are now friends.

I am told the Shawanese, Delawares, Chickasaws, Cherokees, and all other the Red Flesh, have taken the Long Knife by the hand. They have given up to them the prisoners that were in their nations.

My Children on Wabash,

Open your ears, and let what I tell you sink deep in your hearts. You know me. Near twenty years I have been among you. The Long Knife is my nation. I know their hearts;

hearts; peace they carry in one hand, and war in the other.

I leave you to yourselves to judge. Consider, and now accept the one, or the other. We never beg peace of our enemies. If you love your women and children, receive the belt of wampun I present you. Return me my flesh you have in your villages, and the horses you stole from my people at Kentueky. Your corn fields were never disturbed by the Long Knife. Your women and children lived quiet in their houses, while your warriors were killing and robbing my people. All this you know is the truth. This is the last time I shall speak to you. I have waited six moons to hear you speak, and to get my people from you. In ten nights I shall leave the Wabash to see my great Chief at the Falls of Ohio, where he will be glad to hear, from your own lips, what you have to say. Here is tobacco I give you: Smoke; and consider what I have said.—Then I delivered one belt of blue and white wampum; and said, Piankashaw, speak, speak to the Americans.

Then the Piankashaw Chief answered;

My Great Father, the Long Knife,

You have been many years among us. You have suffered by us. We still hope you will have pity and compassion upon us, on our women and children; the day is clear. The sun
shines

shines on us; and the good news of a peace appears in our faces. This day, my Father, this is the day of joy to the Wabash Indians. With one tongue we now speak.

We accept your peace-belt. We return God thanks, you are the man that delivered us, what we long wished for, peace with the White Flesh. My Father, we have many times counselled before you knew us; and you know how some of us suffered before.

We received the tomahawk from the English: poverty forced us to it: we were attended by other nations: we are sorry for it: we this day collect the bones of our friends that long ago were scattered upon the earth. We bury them in one grave. We thus plant the tree of peace, that God may spread branches; so that we can all be secured from bad weather. They smoke as brothers out of the peace-pipe we now present you. Here, My Father, is the pipe that gives us joy. Smoke out of it. Our warriors are glad you are the man we present it to. You see, Father, we have buried the tomahawk: we now make a great chain of friendship never to be broken; and now, as one people, smoke out of your pipe. My Father, we know God was angry with us for stealing your horses, and disturbing your people. He has sent us so much snow and cold weather, that God himself killed all your horses, with our own.

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We are now a poor people. God, we hope, will help us; and our Father, the Long Knife, will have pity and compassion on our women and children. Your flesh, my Father, is well that is among us; we shall collect them altogether when they come in from hunting. Don't be sorry, my Father, all the prisoners taken at Kentucky are alive and well; we love them, and so do our young women.

Some of your people mend our guns, and others tell us they can make rum of the corn. Those are now the same as we. In one moon after this, we will go with them to their friends at Kentucky. Some of your people will now go with Costea, a Chief of our nation, to see his Great Father, the Long Knife, at the Falls of Ohio.

My Father,

This being the day of joy to the Wabash Indians, we beg a little drop of your milk, to let our warriors see it came from your own breast. We were born and raised in the woods; we could never learn to make rum—God has made the White Flesh masters of the world; they make every thing; and we all love rum—

Then they delivered three strings of blue and white wampum, and the coronet of peace.

PRESENT in COUNCIL,

MUSKIATO,
 Capt. BEAVER,
 WOODS & BURNING,
 BADTRIPES,

ANTIA,
 MONTOUR,
 CASTIA
 GRAND COURT,

With many other Chiefs, and War Captains, and the principal inhabitants of the Post of St. Vincents.

OF

OF THE INDIANS.

WE have an account of twenty eight different nations of Indians, Eastward of the Mississippi.—Their situation is as follows.

The Cherokee Indians are nearest to Kentucky, living upon the Tenasee River, near the mouth of Clinch, Holstein, Nolachuke, and French Broad Rivers, which form the Tenasee or Cherokee River, in the interior parts of North Carolina, two hundred miles from Kentucky.

The Chicamawges lives about ninety miles down the Tenasee from the Cherokees, at a place called Chicamawgee, which in our language signifies a boiling pot, there being a whirlpool in the river dangerous for boats. The Dragomonough, a Chief of the Cherokees, with sixty more, broke off from that nations and formed this tribe, which is called by the name of the Whirlpool.

The Cheegees and Middle Settlement Indians, are settled about fifty and eighty miles South of the Cherokee.—These four tribes speak one language, being descended from the Cherokees.

The

The Chicafaws inhabit about one hundred miles N. W. from our settlement at French Lick, on Cumberland River, on the heads of a river called Tombeche, which runs into Mobile Bay.

The Chaftaw nation are eighty miles from the Chicafaws, down the same river.

The Creek Indians live about one hundred and sixty miles South of the Chaftaws, on the Apalache River, which runs into the Gulph of Mexico, some little distance East of Mobile Bay.

The Uchees Indians occupy four different places of residence, at the head of St. John's, the Fork of St. Mary's, the head of Cannuchee, and the head of St. Tillis. These rivers rise on the borders of Georgia, and run separately into the ocean.

The Catauba Indians are settled in North-Carolina, about two hundred miles distant from Charles-town, in S. Carolina.

The tribes to the westward of Ohio River are the Delawares, living upon the Muskingum River, which runs into the Ohio one hundred and eighty-seven miles above Sciatha, on the N. W. side.

The Mingo nation lives upon a N. W. branch of Sciatha River, as is represented in the map.

The Wyandotts possess the banks of a river called Sandusky, which heads and interlocks

H

with

with Scioto, and, running in a contrary direction N. W. for a great distance, falls into Lake Erie.

The Six nations are settled upon waters running in to Lake Ontario, that head in the mountain, from whence the Ohio and Susquehannah rivers rise.

The Shawanese Indians occupy five towns on the waters of Little and Great Miami, as appears in the map.

The Gibbaways are fixed on the east side of Detroit River, and opposite the fort of that name. This river runs out of Lake Huron into Lake Erie, is thirty-six miles in length, and the fort stands on the West side, half way betwixt these lakes.

The Hurons live six miles from the Gibbaways, towards Lake Huron, and on the same side of the river.

The Tawaws are found eighteen miles up the Mawmee or Omee River, which runs into Lake Erie.

There is a small tribe of Tawas settled at a place called the Rapids, some distance higher up the river than the former.

The Mawmee Indians live two hundred and forty miles up this river, at a place called Rosedebeau.

The Piankashaws reside about one hundred and sixty miles up Wabash River:—

The

The Vermilion Indians about sixty miles higher;—and the Wyahtinaws about thirty miles still further up the same river.

The Wabash heads and interlocks with Mawmee, and runs a contrary direction into Ohio, three hundred and eighteen miles below the Falls.

The Long-isle or Isle-River Indians live on Isle, or white River, which runs into Wabash.

The Kickapoos are fixed on a branch of Mawmee River above the Long-isle Indians.

The Ozaw Nation, lives on the Ozaw River, which runs into Mississippi:—

And the Kakasky Nation, on the Mississippi, two hundred miles above the Ozaws.

The Illinois Indians inhabit upon the Illinois River, which falls into the Mississippi;—

And the Poutawattamies near St. Joseph's, a town on the branch of the Illinois.

The Siaux and Renards, are neighbours to the fort of Michillimackanac, on Lake Michigan.

These are the principal part of the Nations within the limits of the United States. Allowing about seven hundred to a nation or tribe, they will contain, in all, twenty thousand souls, and consequently may furnish between four and five thousand warriors.

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The speculations of curious idleness have framed many systems to account for the population of this immense continent. There is scarce a people in the old world which has not had its advocates; and there have not been wanting some, who, despairing to loosen, have cut the knot, by supposing that the power which furnished America with plants, has in the same manner supplied it with men; or at least, that a remnant in this continent was saved from the universal deluge, as well as in the other. As this subject is rather curious than useful, and, in its very nature, does not admit of certainty, every thing that passed in America before the arrival of the Europeans being plunged in Cimmerian darkness, except those little traditional records, which diffuse a glimmering light on the two empires of Mexico and Peru, for about two hundred years at most before that period, we shall only slightly touch on that subject; chiefly for the sake of taking notice of some modern discoveries which seem to strengthen the probability of some former theories. The great similarity, or rather identity, of the persons and manners of the Americans, and those of the Tartars of the N. Eastern parts of Asia, together with a presumption, which has long possessed the learned, that Asia and America were united, or at least separated only by a narrow sea, has inclined the more reflecting part of mankind to the
 opinion

opinion, that the true origin of the Indians is from this quarter. The immense seas, which separate two continents on every other side, render it highly improbable that any colonies could ever have been sent across them before the discovery of the magnetical compass. The ingenious Mr. Buffon too has remarked, and the observation appears to be just, that there are no animals inhabiting in common the two continents, but such as can bear the colds of the North. Thus there are no elephants, no lions, no tigers, no camels in America; but bears, wolves, deer, and elks in abundance, absolutely the same in both hemispheres. This hypothesis, which has been gaining ground ever since its first appearance in the world is now reduced almost to a certainty by the late discoveries of Capt. Cook.

That illustrious, but unfortunate navigator, in his last voyage, penetrated for a considerable distance into the strait which divides Asia from America, which is only six leagues wide at its mouth; and therefore easily practicable for canoes. We may now therefore conclude, that no farther enquiry will ever be made into the general origin of the American tribes.

Yet after all it is far from being improbable that various nations, by shipwreck, or otherwise, may have contributed, in some degree, to the population of this continent. The Carthaginians, who had many settlements on the

coast of Africa, beyond the Straits of Gibraltar, and pushed their discoveries as far as where the two continents in that quarter approach each other the nearest, may probably have been thrown by tempests on the American coast, and the companies of the vessels finding it impracticable to return, may have incorporated with the former inhabitants, or have formed new settlements; which, from want of the necessary instruments to exercise the arts they were acquainted with, would naturally degenerate into barbarity. There are indeed some ancient writers, who give us reason to suppose, that there were colonies regularly formed by that nation in America, and that the communication, after having continued for some time, was stopped by order of the State. But it is difficult to conceive that any people, established with all those necessities proper for their situation, should ever degenerate, from so high a degree of cultivation as the Carthaginians possessed, to a total ignorance even of the most necessary arts : and therefore it seems probable, that if the nation ever had such colonies, they must have been cut off by the natives, and every vestige of them destroyed.

About the ninth and tenth centuries, the Danes were the greatest navigators in the universe. They discovered and settled Iceland; and from thence, in 964, planted a colony in Greenland. The ancient Icelandic chronicles,

as reported by M. Mallet, contain an account of some Icelanders, who, in the close of an unsuccessful war, fled to Greenland, and from thence Westward, to a country covered with vines, which from thence they called Vinland.

The adventurers returned home, and conducted a colony to their new discovery; but disturbances arising in Denmark, all communication with Greenland, as well as Vinland, ceased; and those countries remained unknown to the rest of the world for several ages. The remains of this colony are probably to be found on the coast of Labrador, in the nation of the Esquimaux. The colour of their skins, their hairy bodies and bushy beards, not to mention the difference of manners, mark an origin totally distinct from that of the other Indians.

In the year 1170, Madoc, son of Owen Gwynnedh, Prince of Wales, dissatisfied with the situation of affairs at home, left his country, as related by the Welsh historians, in quest of new settlements, and leaving Ireland to the North, proceeded West till he discovered a fertile country; where, leaving a colony, he returned, and persuading many of his countrymen to join him, put to sea with ten ships, and was never more heard of.

This account has at several times drawn the attention of the world; but as no vestiges of them

them had then been found, it was concluded, perhaps too rashly, to be a fable, or at least, that no remains of the colony existed. Of late years, however, the Western settlers have received frequent accounts of a nation, inhabiting at a great distance up the Missouri, in manners and appearance resembling the other Indians, but speaking Welch, and retaining some ceremonies of the Christian worship; and at length this is universally believed there to be a fact.

Captain Abraham Chaplain, of Kentucky, a gentleman whose veracity may be entirely depended upon assured the author, that in the late war, being with his company in garrison at Kaskasky, some Indians came there, and, speaking in the Welch dialect, were perfectly understood and conversed with by two Welchmen in his company, and that they informed them of the situation of their nation as mentioned above.

The author is sensible of the ridicule which the vain and the petulant may attempt to throw on this account; but as truth only has guided his pen, he is regardless of the consequences, and flatters himself, that, by calling the attention of mankind once more to this subject, he may be the means of procuring a more accurate enquiry into its truth, which, if it should even refute the story of the Welch, will at least perform the important service to
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the world, of promoting a more accurate discovery of this immense continent.

There are several ancient remains in Kentucky, which seem to prove, that this country was formerly inhabited by a nation farther advanced in the arts of life than the Indians. These are there usually attributed to the Welch, who are supposed to have formerly inhabited here; but having been expelled by the natives, were forced to take refuge near the sources of the Missouri.

It is well known, that no Indian nation has ever practised the method of defending themselves by entrenchments; and such a work would even be no easy one, while these nations were unacquainted with the use of iron.

In the neighbourhood of Lexington, the remains of two ancient fortifications are to be seen, furnished with ditches and bastions. One of these contain about six acres of land, and the other nearly three. They are now overgrown with trees, which, by the number of circles in the wood, appear to be not less than one hundred and sixty years old. Pieces of earthen vessels have also been plowed up near Lexington, a manufacture with which the Indians were never acquainted.

The burying grounds, which were mentioned above, under the head of Curiosities, form another strong argument that this country was formerly inhabited by a people different from
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the present Indians. - Although they do not discover any marks of extraordinary art in the structure, yet, as many nations are particularly tenacious of their ancient customs, it may perhaps be worthy of enquiry, whether these repositories of the dead do not bear a considerable resemblance to the ancient British remains. Some buildings, attributed to the Picts, are mentioned by the Scottish antiquaries, which, if the author mistakes not, are formed nearly in the same manner. Let it be enough for him to point out the road, and hazard some uncertain conjectures. The day is not far distant, when the farthest recesses of this continent will be explored, and the accounts of the Welch established beyond the possibility of a doubt, or consigned to that oblivion which has already received so many suppositions founded on arguments as plausible as these.

PERSONS AND HABITS.

THE Indians are not born white; and take a great deal of pains to darken their complexion, by anointing themselves with grease, and lying in the sun. They also paint their faces, breasts and shoulders, of various colours, but generally red; and their features are well formed, especially those of the women. They are
of.

of a middle stature, their limbs clean and straight, and scarcely any crooked or deformed person is to be found among them. In many parts of their bodies they prick in gunpowder in very pretty figures. They shave, or pluck the hair off their heads, except a patch about the crown, which is ornamented with beautiful feathers, beads, wampum, and such like baubles. Their ears are pared, and stretched in a thong down to their shoulders. They are wound round with wire to expand them, and adorned with silver pendants, rings, and bells, which they likewise wear in their noses. Some of them will have a large feather through the cartilage of the nose; and those who can afford it, wear a collar of wampum, a silver breastplate, and bracelets, on the arms and wrists. A bit of cloth about the middle, a shirt of the English make, on which they bestow innumerable broaches to adorn it, a sort of cloth boots and mockasons, which are shoes of a make peculiar to the Indians, ornamented with porcupine quills, with a blanket or match-coat thrown over all, completes their dress at home; but when they go to war, they leave their trinkets behind, and mere necessities serve them. There is little difference between the dress of men and women, excepting that a short Petticoat, and the hair which is exceeding black, and long, clubbed behind, distinguish some of the latter. Except the head

head and eye-brows, they pluck the hair, with great diligence, from all parts of the body, especially the looser part of the sex.

Their warlike arms, are guns, bows, and arrows, darts, scalping-knives and tomahawks. This is one of the most useful pieces of field-furniture, serving all the offices of the hatchet, pipe, and sword. They are exceeding expert in throwing it, and will kill at a considerable distance. The world has no better marksmen, with any weapon. They will kill birds flying, fishes swimming, and wild beasts running.

G E N I U S.

THE Indians are not so ignorant as some suppose them, but are a very understanding people, quick of apprehension, sudden in execution, subtle in business, exquisite in invention, and industrious in action. They are of a very gentle and amiable disposition to those they think their friends, but as implacable in their enmity; their revenge being only completed in the entire destruction of their enemies. They are very hardy, bearing heat, cold, hunger, and thirst, in a surprising manner, and yet no people are more addicted to excess in eating and drinking, when it is conveniently

veniently in their power. The follies, nay mischief, they commit when inebriated, are entirely laid to the liquor; and no one will revenge any injury (murder excepted) received from one who is no more himself. Among the Indians all men are equal, personal qualities being most esteemed. No distinction of birth, no rank, renders any man capable of doing prejudice to the rights of private persons; and there is no pre-eminence from merit, which begets pride, and which makes others too sensible of their own inferiority. Though there is perhaps less delicacy of sentiment in the Indians than amongst us: there is, however, abundantly more probity, with infinitely less ceremony, or equivocal compliments.— Their public conferences shew them to be men of genius, and they have, in a high degree, the talent of natural eloquence.

They live dispersed in small villages, either in the woods, or on the banks of rivers, where they have little plantations of Indian corn, and roots, not enough to supply their families half the year, and subsisting the remainder of it by hunting, fishing and fowling, and the fruits of the earth, which grow spontaneously in great plenty.

Their huts are generally built of small logs, and covered with bark, each one having a chimney, and a door, on which they place a padlock.

Old Chelicothe is built in form of a Kentucky station, that is, a parallelogram, or long square; and some of their houses are shingled. A long Council-house extends the whole length of the town, where the king and chiefs of the nation frequently meet, and consult of all matters of importance, whether of a civil or military nature.

Some huts are built by setting up a frame on forks, and placing bark against it; others of reeds, and surrounded with clay. The fire is in the middle of the wigwam, and the smoke passes through a little hole. They join reeds together by cords run through them, which serve them for tables and beds.— They mostly lie upon skins of wild beasts, and sit on the ground. They have brass kettles and pots to boil their food; gourds or calabashes, cut asunder, serve them for pails, cups, and dishes.

RELIGION.

THE accounts of travellers, concerning their religion, are various; and although it cannot be absolutely affirmed that they have none, yet it must be confessed very difficult to define what it is. All agree that they acknowledge one Supreme God, but do not

adore him. They have not seen him, they do not know him, believing him to be too far exalted above them, and too happy in himself to be concerned about the trifling affairs of poor mortals. They seem also to believe in a future state, and that after death they shall be removed to their friends, who have gone before them, to an elysium, or paradise.

The Wyandotts, near Detroit, and some others, have the Roman Catholic religion introduced amongst them by missionaries.— These have a church, a minister, and a regular burying-ground. Many of them appear zealous, and say prayers in their families. These, by acquaintance with white people, are a little civilized, which must of necessity precede Christianity.

The Shawanese, Cherokees, Chickasaws, and some others, are little concerned about superstition, or religion. Others continue their former superstitious worship of the objects of their love and fear, and especially those beings whom they most dread, and whom therefore we generally denominate devils; though, at the same time, it is allowed they pray to the Sun, and other inferior benevolent deities, for success in their undertakings, for plenty of food, and other necessities of life.

They have their festivals, and other rejoicing days, on which they sing and dance in a ring, taking hands, having so painted and
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disguised themselves, that it is difficult to know any of them ; and after enjoying this diversion for a while, they retire to the place where they have prepared a feast of fish, flesh, fowls, and fruits ; to which all are invited, and entertained with their country songs. They believe that there is great virtue in feasts for the sick. For this purpose a young buck must be killed, and boiled, the friends and near neighbours of the patient invited, and having first thrown tobacco on the fire, and covered it up close, they all sit down in a ring, and raise a lamentable cry. They then uncover the fire, and kindle it up ; and the head of the buck is first sent about, every one taking a bit, and giving a loud croak, in imitation of crows.— They afterwards proceed to eat all the buck, making a most harmonious, melancholy song ; in which strain their music is particularly excellent.

As they approach their towns, when some of their people are lost in war, they make great lamentations for their dead, and bear them long after in remembrance.

Some nations abhor adultery, do not approve of a plurality of wives, and are not guilty of theft ; but there are other tribes that are not so scrupulous in these matters. Amongst the Chickasaws a husband may cut off the nose of his wife, if guilty of adultery ; but men are allowed greater liberty. This nation despises a thief.

a thief. Among the Cherokees they cut off the nose and ears of an adulteress; afterwards her husband gives her a discharge; and from this time she is not permitted to refuse any one who presents himself. Fornication is unnoticed; for they allow persons in a single state unbounded freedom.

Their form of marriage is short—the man, before witnesses, gives the bride a deer's foot, and she, in return, presents him with an ear of corn, as emblems of their several duties.

The women are very slaves to the men; which is a common case in rude, unpolished nations throughout the world. They are charged with being revengeful; but this revenge is only doing themselves justice on those who injure them, and is seldom executed, but in cases of murder and adultery.

Their king has no power to put any one to death by his own authority; but the murderer is generally delivered up to the friends of the deceased, to do as they please. When one kills another, his friend kills him, and so they continue until much blood is shed; and at last the quarrel is ended by mutual presents. Their kings are hereditary, but their authority extremely limited. No people are a more striking evidence of the miseries of mankind in the want of government than they. Every chief, when offended, breaks off with a party, settles at some distance, and

then commences hostilities against his own people. They are generally at war with each other. These are common circumstances amongst the Indians.

When they take captives in war, they are exceedingly cruel, treating the unhappy prisoners in such a manner, that death would be preferable to life. They afterwards give them plenty of food, load them with burdens, and when they arrive at their towns, they must run the gauntlet. In this, the savages exercise so much cruelty, that one would think it impossible they should survive their sufferings. Many are killed ; but if one outlives this trial, he is adopted into a family as a son, and treated with paternal kindness ; and if he avoids their suspicions of going away, is allowed the same privileges as their own people.

THE CONCLUSION.

HAVING finished my intended narrative, I shall close with a few observations upon the happy circumstances, that the inhabitants of Kentucky will probably enjoy, from the possession of a country so extensive and fertile.

There are four natural qualities necessary to promote the happiness of a country, viz. A good soil, air, water, and trade. These taken collectively,

collectively, excepting the latter, Kentucky possesses in a superior degree: and, agreeable to our description of the western trade, we conclude, that it will be nearly equal to any other on the continent of America, and the disadvantages it is subject to, be fully compensated by the fertility of the soil.

This fertile region, abounding with all the luxuries of nature, stored with all the principal materials for art and industry, inhabited by virtuous and ingenious citizens, must universally attract the attention of mankind, being situated in the central part of the extensive American empire (the limits of whose ample domains, as described in the second article of the late definitive treaty, are subjoined,) where agriculture, industry, laws, arts and sciences, flourish; where afflicted humanity raises her drooping head; where springs a harvest for the poor; where conscience ceases to be a slave, and laws are no more than the security of happiness; where nature makes reparation for having created man; and government, so long prostituted to the most criminal purposes, establishes an asylum in the wilderness for the distressed of mankind.

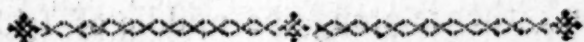
The recital of your happiness will call to your country all the unfortunate of the earth, who, having experienced oppression, political or religious, will there find a deliverance from their chains. To you innumerable multitudes will

will emigrate from the hateful regions of despotism and tyranny ; and you will surely welcome them as friends, as brothers ; you will welcome them to partake with you of your happiness.—Let the memory of Lycurgus, the Spartan legislator, who banished covetousness, and the love of gold from his country ; the excellent Locke, who first taught the doctrine of toleration ; the venerable Penn, the first who founded a city of brethren ; and Washington, the defender and protector of persecuted liberty, be ever the illustrious examples of your political conduct. Avail yourselves of the benefits of nature, and of the fruitful country you inhabit.

Let the iron of your mines, the wool of your flocks, your flax and hemp, the skins of the savage animals that wander in your woods, be fashioned into manufactures, and take an extraordinary value from your hands. Then will you rival the superfluities of Europe, and know that happiness may be found, without the commerce so universally desired by mankind.

In your country, like the land of promise, flowing with milk and honey, a land of brooks, of water, of fountains and depths, that spring out of valleys and hills, a land of wheat and barley, and all kinds of fruits, you shall eat bread without scarceness, and not lack any thing in it ; where you are neither chilled
with

with the cold of Capricorn, nor scorched with the burning heat of Cancer; the mildness of your air so great, that you neither feel the effects of infectious fogs, nor pestilential vapours. Thus, your country, favoured with the smiles of heaven, will probably be inhabited by the first people the world ever knew.



ARTICLE II. of the late DEFINITIVE TREATY.

AND that all disputes which might arise in future on the subject of the boundaries of the said United States, may be prevented, it is hereby agreed and declared, that the following are and shall be their boundaries, viz. From the N. W. angle of Nova Scotia, viz. that angle which is formed by a line drawn due north from the source of St. Croix River along the said highlands, which divide those rivers that empty themselves into the river St. Lawrence; from those which fall into the Atlantic Ocean, to the north-western-most head of Connecticut River; thence down along the middle of that river to the forty-fifth degree of north latitude;

titude; from thence by a line due west on
 said latitude, until it strikes the Iroquois, or
 Cataraqui; thence along the middle of the
 said river into Lake Ontario, through the mid-
 dle of the said lake, until it strikes the commu-
 nication by water between that lake and Lake
 Erie; thence along the middle of said com-
 munication into Lake Erie; through the mid-
 dle of said lake until it arrives at the water
 communication between that lake and Lake
 Huron; thence along the middle of said wa-
 ter communication into the Lake Huron;
 thence through the middle of said lake to the
 water communication between that lake and
 Lake Superior; thence through lake Superior
 northward of the isles Royal and Phelipeaux
 to the Long Lake; thence through the mid-
 dle of said Long Lake and the water commu-
 nication between it and the Lake of the
 Woods, to the Lake of the Woods; thence
 through the said lake to the most N. W. point
 thereof, and from thence on a due west course
 to the river Mississippi; thence by a line to
 be drawn along the middle of the said river
 Mississippi until it shall intersect the northern-
 most part of the thirty-first degree of north la-
 titude; south, by a line to be drawn due east
 from the determination of the last mentioned
 in the latitude of thirty-one degrees north of
 the equator, to the middle of the river Apa-
 lachicola, or Catanouche; thence along the
 middle

middle thereof to its junction with the Flint River; thence straight to the head of St. Mary's River; and thence down along the middle of St. Mary's River to the Atlantic Ocean; east, by a line to be drawn along the middle of the river St. Croix, from its mouth in the bay of Fundy to its source, and from its source directly north to the aforesaid highlands which divide the rivers that fall into the Atlantic Ocean from those which fall into the river St. Lawrence, comprehending all islands within twenty leagues of any part of the shores of the United States, and lying between lines to be drawn due east from the points where the aforesaid boundaries between Nova Scotia on the one part, and East Florida on the other, shall respectively touch the bay of Fundy and the Atlantic ocean, excepting such islands as now are, or heretofore have been, within the limits of the said province of Nova Scotia.

R O A D

ROAD from PHILADELPHIA to the Falls of the Ohio by Land.

| M | M.D.

F ROM Philadelphia to Lancaster	66	
To Wright's on Susquehannah	10	76
To York-town - - -	12	88
Abbott's-town - - -	15	103
Hunter's-town - - -	10	113
the Mountain at Black's Gap	3	116
the other side of the Mountain	7	123
the Stone-house Tavern -	25	148
Wadkin's Ferry on Potowmack	14	162
Martinsburg - - -	13	175
Winchester - - -	20	195
Newtown - - -	8	203
Stover's-town - - -	10	213
Woodstock - - -	12	225
Shanandoah River - - -	15	240
the North branch of Shanandoah	29	269
Stanton - - -	15	284
the North Fork of James River	37	123
James River - - -	18	339
Botetourt Court-house -	12	351
Woods's on Catauba River	21	372
Paterfon's on Roanoak -	9	381
the Allegany Mountain - -	8	389
New River - - -	12	401
the Forks of the Road -	16	417
Fort Chiffel - - -	12	429
		a Stone

	M	M.D.
A Stone Mill - -	11	440
Boyd's - -	8	448
Head of Holstein - -	5	453
To Washington Court-house -	45	498
the Block-house - -	35	533
Powel's Mountain -	33	566
Walden's Ridge	3	569
the Valley Station -	4	573
Martin Cabbin's - -	25	598
Cumberland Mountain -	20	618
the Fork of Cumberland River	13	631
the Flat Lick - -	9	640
Stinking Creek - -	2	642
Richland Creek - -	7	649
Down Richland Creek -	8	657
Rackoon Spring - -	6	663
Laurel River - -	2	665
Hazle Patch - -	15	680
the Ford on Rock Castle River	10	690
English's Station -	25	715
Col. Edwards's at Crab Orchard	3	718
Whitley's Station - -	5	723
Logan's Station - -	5	728
Clark's Station - -	7	735
Crow's Station - -	4	739
Harrod's Station - -	3	742
Harland's - -	4	746
Harbison's - -	10	756
Bard's-town - -	25	781
the Salt-works - -	25	806
the Falls of the Ohio - -	20	826

Kentucky is situated about south, 60° west from Philadelphia, and, on a straight line, may be about six hundred miles distant from that city.

ROAD and Distance from PHILADELPHIA
to PITTSBURG.

	(M' M.D.)
FROM Philadelphia to Lancaster	66
To Middle-town -	26 92
To Harris's Ferry - -	10 102
Carlisle - - -	17 119
Shippensburg - - -	21 140
Chamber's-town - -	11 151
Fort Loudon - - -	13 164
Fort Littleton - - -	18 182
Juniata Creek - - -	19 201
Bedford - - -	14 215
the Foot of the Allegany Mountains	15 230
Stony Creek - - -	15 242
the East side of Laurel Hill	12 227
Fort Ligonier - - -	9 266
Pittsburg - - -	54 320

POSTSCRIPT.

POSTSCRIPT.

IN order to communicate a distinct idea of the present complexion of the state of Kentucky, I have drawn a map from the best authorities, from which you will discern that Kentucky is already divided into nine counties; and that villages are springing up in every part within its limits, while roads have been opened to shorten the distance to Virginia, and to smooth the rugged paths, which a short time since were our only tracts of communication from one place to another.

You must have observed in a note I annexed to my last letter, the security Kentucky enjoys from the cordon of troops extending upon the western side of the Ohio; and you have only to contemplate the advanced settlements on that side of the river, I presume to become perfectly convinced of our permanent safety from the attacks of the Indians.

At the mouth of the Great Kenhaway, a settlement has been formed, which, united with the settlements on Elk River, makes it sufficiently populous to become a distinct county of Virginia, by the name of Kenhaway: so that if you look on either quarter of Kentucky,

tucky, you will find its frontiers are guarded by settlements nearly adult.

Galliapolis, upon the western side of the Ohio, a little below the mouth of the Great Kenhaway, and extending to the Sciota River, settled by the French, forms a barrier to the north; the forts, and the different settlements contiguous to them, to the west; Cumberland to the south; and upon our back, or east, you will observe the distance through the wilderness, which separates us from the back counties of Virginia, is rapidly contracting by the approximation of our settlements with those of Virginia and North Carolina, and which will very soon cut off the communication between the northern and southern tribes of Indians.

There were two expeditions from Kentucky performed against the Indians in 1791, under the command of Generals Scott and Wilkinson, that I have not hitherto noticed, and which had for their object the chastisement of a predatory, troublesome, and warlike tribe, who lived in several detached towns upon the Wabash and its waters.

The particulars of those expeditions I do not think have been generally known in Europe, and as they were undertaken when I was absent from the country, I shall subjoin an extract from a letter I received from a friend, who formed one of the party; and which, I
flatter

flatter myself, will be found to contain a considerable share of information, both as to the manner and address of the Kentuckians in Indian warfare, and a more minute account of the country lying between the Ohio and the Wabash.

“ General Scott, at the head of 800 Kentucky Volunteers, marched from opposite the mouth of the Kentucky River, about the beginning of June, the course he steered was about north 20° west, and in about fifteen days he struck and surprised the lower Weauctaneau towns on the Wabash River, and the prairie adjoining ; but unfortunately the river at that time was not fordable, or the Kickapoo Town on the north-west side, with the Indians who escaped in their canoes from the Weau Town on the south, must have fallen completely into our hands ; however, about 20 warriors were killed in the Weau villages, and in the river crossing the Wabash, and 47 of their Squaws and children taken prisoners.

“ Immediately after the engagement, a council of war was called, when it was determined, that Wilkinson should cross the Wabash under cover of the night, with a detachment of four hundred men, and endeavour to surprise the town of Kathippacamunck, which was situated upon the north side of that river, at the mouth of Rippacanoë Creek, and about twenty miles above the Lower Weau towns. This expedition

tion was conducted with so much caution and celerity, that Wilkinson arrived at the margin of the pararie, within a mile, and to the west of the town, about an hour before the break of day ; whilst a detachment was taking a circuit through the pararie to co-operate with the main body on a given signal ; day appeared, and the volunteers rushed into the town with an impetuosity not to be resisted. The detachment in advance reached the Rippacano Creek the very moment the last of the Indians were crossing, when a very brisk fire took place between the detachment and the Indians on the opposite side, in which several of their warriors were killed, and two of our men wounded.

“ This town, which contained about 120 houses, 80 of which were shingle roofed, was immediately burnt and levelled with the ground ; the best houses belonged to French traders, whose gardens and improvements round the town were truly delightful, and, every thing considered, not a little wonderful ; there was a tavern, with cellars, bar, public, and private rooms ; and the whole marked a considerable share of order, and no small degree of civilization.

“ Wilkinson returned with his detachment after destroying the town, and joined, the main army about seven in the evening ;
and

and the day following our little army were put in motion with their prisoners ; and steering about south, in twelve days reached the Rapids of the Ohio, with the loss of only two men, who unfortunately were drowned in crossing Main White River.

“ The success of this expedition encouraged Government to set another on foot, under the command of General Wilkinson ; which was destined to operate against the same tribes of Indians ; whose main town, near the mouth of Ell River, on the Wabash, had not been attacked in the first excursion ; and accordingly, on the first of August following, the general, at the head of 500 mounted volunteers, marched from fort Washington, north 16° west, steering, as it were, for the Manmic, villages on the Picaway Fork of the Manmic (or Miami of the Lake) and St. Mary’s River—This movement was intended as a feint, and the Indians, who afterwards fell upon our trail, were completely deceived ; nor did we change our course, until by the capture of a Delaware Indian, we ascertained that we were within 30 miles of the principal of the Manmic villages, and having marched down our northing, at the very time we received the information, shifted our course to due west, and at the distance of 180 miles from Fort Washington we struck the Wabash within two miles and a half of Longuille, or, as the Indians call it,
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Kenapacomaqua—It was about 4 P. M. when we reached that river, and crossing it immediately, we marched in four columns across the neck of land, formed by the junction of the Wabash and Ell Rivers: passing several Indian war posts that had been fresh painted, we arrived completely concealed on the south bank of Ell River, and directly opposite the town of Kenapacomaqua.

“ The surprise of this town was so very complete, that before we received orders to cross the river and rush upon the town, we observed several children playing on the tops of the houses, and could distinguish the hilarity and merriment that seemed to crown the festivity of the villagers, for it was in the season of the green corn dance.

“ The want of day-light, and a morass, that nearly encircled the town, prevented us from suddenly attacking, which enabled several of the Indians to escape; and in some measure obscured the brilliancy of the enterprize, by limiting the number of warriors killed to eleven, and capturing forty Squaws and their children, after burning all the houses, and destroying about 200 acres of corn; which was then in the milk, and in that stage when the Indians prepare it for Zassomanony. This success was achieved with the loss of two men, who were killed.

“ About

“ About four o'clock in the afternoon we mounted our prisoners, and took a west and by north course toward the Little Kickapoo Town, which the general hoped to surprize on his way to the Great Kickapoo Town, in the pararie, on the waters of the Illinois River; but the difficulties we encountered in this march, through these almost boundless pararies, were such, that upon our arrival at the Little Kickapoo Town, we found one half the horses in the army non-effective, and unlikely to reach the Ohio, by the nearest course we could take; which consideration induced the general to relinquish the enterprize against the Great Kickapoo Town; and, accordingly, after destroying about 200 acres of corn at Kathtippacanunck, Kickapoo, and the lower Weaucetenau towns, we gained General Scot's return tract, and on the 21st of August, after a circuitous march of 486 miles, arrived with our prisoners at Louisville.

“ In the course of this march, I had an opportunity of observing the general face of the country through which we passed,—Between Fort Washington, at the crossing of the Great Miami, where at present there is a considerable settlement under the protection of Fort Hamilton, a fine body of land is found, but which is very indifferently watered. The situation of Fort Hamilton is well chosen, as advantageous for defence, as pleasing to the eye;

eye; it stands on a narrow neck of land, commanding the Miami on N. W. and a pararie and sheet of water on the N. E. about a mile wide, and two miles and an half long; from this pararie an abundant supply of forage may be got for the use of the army by repeated movings of a very fine natural grass, from the month of June till the end of September. After passing the Miami River hills, on the west side, the country in places is broken, though, generally speaking, from thence to the limits of our march, toward the Manmic villages the face of it is agreeably varied with hills and dales, well watered, and the timber mostly such as indicates a strong and durable soil. Between the Manmic trace and our west line of march toward Kenapacomaqua, there are a number of beech swamps, which will require draining before they will admit of settlements being formed—there are however delightfully pleasant and fertile situations on the Balemute and Salamine Rivers, which are only inferior to the woody plains of Kentucky in extent and climate. The pararie, in which was situated Kenapacomaqua, on the north bank of Ell River, is chiefly a morass, and produces little else, other than hazel, fallow, a species of dwarf poplar, and a very coarse, but luxuriant grass; the latter of which covers mostly the whole surface of the earth.—The same kind of pararie extends, with little alteration, until you approach

approach Kathippacanunck, when the whole country gradually assumes a more pleasing and valuable appearance.

On our line of march from Kenapacomaqua to Kathippacanunck (the distance of which from the traverses we were obliged to make to avoid impassable morasses, was sixty miles,) in several places, the prospect was only bounded by the natural horizon, the uniformity of which was here and there broken by the distant looming of a grove on the edge of the plane, which strongly resembled the projecting points of a coach clothed with wood, and seen by mariners at a distance from the shore.

“ The situation of the late town of Kathippacanunck was well chosen for beauty and convenience ; it stood in the bosom of a delightful surrounding country on a very rich bottom, extending east and west, on the Wabash River about two miles ; the bottom about half a mile wide, bounded on the east by Tippacanoe, and westward by a beautiful rising ground, skirted and clothed with thin woods—from the upper bank you command a view of the Wabash River, which is terminated by a towering growth of wood to the south, and Tippacanoe Creek to the East—the country in the rear from the upper bank spreads into a level prairie of firm, strong land, of an excellent quality, interspersed with copses, naked groves of trees, and high mounds of earth

earth of a regular and conical form, all of which conspire to relieve the eye, and cheer the scene with a most agreeable variety. The top of this bank, which is level with the plane of the prairie, and about two hundred feet perpendicular from the bottom in which the town stood, forms an angle about 60° , and about midway there issues from its side two living fountains, which have hitherto constantly supplied the town with water.

“ The country between Kathippacanunck and the little Kickapoo town is beautiful beyond description. The numerous breaks, and intermixture of woodland and plains, give the whole an air of the most perfect taste ; for nature here, in a propitious hour, and in a benignant mood, seems to have designed to prove, in beautifying, how far she excels our utmost efforts, and the most laboured improvements of art.

“ Between the Little Kickapoo town and the lower Weausteneau towns, the land is of the first-rate quality—at the edge of the woodlands, and before you descend into the river bottoms, one of the most charming prospects the imagination can form, displays itself in all the variegated pride of the most captivating beauty. From this place, through the glades and vistas of the groves in the bottom, you catch a view of the meandering river, which silently steals through this smiling country,

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as if pregnant with its charms, and, as if it was hurrying to communicate its joys to less happy streams. The bottoms of the Wabash on the opposite side are confined by a bluff bank nearly two hundred feet, which interrupts the prospect, and runs parallel with the river—from the top of this bank a plain is seen stretching out to the east and west as far as the eye can reach, without tree or bush, covered with a most luxuriant herbage, and in every respect assuming the appearance of an highly improved and cultivated meadow.—The plain is terminated on the south by a distant prospect of the rising woodlands, which, with a misty bloom, and in all that azure beauty, so peculiar to these fair regions, here appears in all its ætherial lustre; and seems finally lost in combining with the clouds.

“The Briares extend about twenty-five miles south of the Wabash, from thence the country gradually breaks into hills and valleys, and until we reached the waters of White River, we found the soil tolerably good. There it is very much broken, the bottoms of the rivers are narrow, and subject to frequent and violent inundations.

“There is some tolerable good land on Rocky River, but as we approached the waters of the Blue River, the country again opens into plains, in which are interspersed clumps of scrubby oak, dwarf laurel, plumb,

and hazel, that extend to Indian Creek, when the country again improves, and though it is rather broken, it continued to improve until we reached the Rapids of the Ohio."

What I formerly advanced respecting a new State being formed in ten years from that date, west of the Ohio, merely as conjecture, does not appear to me at present the least problematical.

The circumstances attending the rise of the State of Kentucky were infinitely more perilous and calamitous than extending our settlements farther westward are likely to be;--and when it is remembered that State rose, from an uninhabited wild, detached from every other country from which it would obtain supplies a distance of several hundred miles, and exposed on every quarter to the merciless fury of the savages, in a shorter period of time, and that our present infant settlements are protected by a strong and active military force, directed by fatal and improved experience of our former misfortunes, with a cultivated country at their back, which pours forth an abundance of resources to support them against the effects of contingencies and disasters, I think we may contemplate, with every degree of human certainty, the success of such a speculation.

The settlement at the mouth of the Great Kenhaway, which did not commence until

1785, and which was an æra when our western affairs had a most gloomy aspect; constitutes already, with the settlements above the river Elk, a distinct county, and in which the laws of the State to which it belongs are administered with great precision and justice.

Galleapolis and the settlements upon the Miami increase daily in strength, while fresh encouragement and security are given to emigrants by the vigilance of the army in their neighbourhood; who so-completely overawe the Indians, that little harm in future can be dreaded from their incursions, and they well know their partial successes hitherto were owing to the folly of our war minister, and the inexperience of the officers of his appointment---but the system has been completely changed---and the success of Wilkinson and Scot's expedition is amply sufficient to justify the measure.

6 AP 64

R E P O R T

OF THE

SECRETARY OF STATE.

TO THE

PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES,

OF THE

QUANTITY AND SITUATION

OF THE

LANDS NOT CLAIMED BY THE INDIANS,
NOR GRANTED TO NOR CLAIMED
BY ANY CITIZENS,

WITHIN THE TERRITORY OF THE UNITED
STATES.



READ IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, NOV. 10. 1795.

R E P O R T

OF THE

SECRETARY OF STATE

TO THE

PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES



QUANTITY

OF THE

LANDS NOT CLAIMED BY THE INDIANS

NOR GRANTED TO ANY PERSON

BY ANY OTHER

WITHIN THE TERRITORY OF THE UNITED

STATES

MADE AT THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

The SECRETARY OF STATE, to whom was referred by the PRESIDENT of the UNITED STATES, the Resolution of Congress, requesting the President *to cause an estimate to be laid before Congress at their next session, of the quantity and situation of the LANDS not claimed by the Indians, nor granted to, nor claimed by any citizens of the United States, within the territory ceded to the United States by the State of North-Carolina, and within the territory of the United States, North-west of the river Ohio,* makes thereon the following

R E P O R T.

THE territory ceded by the State of North-Carolina to the United States, by deed bearing date the 25th day of February 1790, is bounded as follows, to wit: Beginning in the boundary between Virginia and North Carolina, that is to say, in the parallel of latitude 36¹ degrees north from the equator, on the extreme height of the Stone Mountain, where the said boundary or parallel intersects it, and running thence along the said extreme height to the place where Wataugo River breaks through it; thence a direct course to
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the top of the Yellow Mountain, where Bright's Road crosses the same; thence along the ridge of the said mountain between the waters of Doe River and the waters of Rock Creek, to the place where the road crosses the Iron Mountain; from thence along the extreme height of said mountain to where Nili-chuckey River runs through the same; thence to the top of the Bald Mountain: thence along the extreme height of the said mountain to the Painted Rock, on French Broad River; thence along the highest ridge of the said mountain, to the place where it is called the Great Iron or Smoaky Mountain; thence along the extreme height of the said mountain to the place where it is called Unaka mountain, between the Indian towns of Cowee and Old Chota; thence along the main ridge of the said mountain, to the southern boundary of the said State of North-Carolina, that is to say, to the parallel of latitude 35 degrees north from the equator; thence westwardly along the said boundary or parallel, to the middle of the river Mississippi; thence up the middle of the said river to where it is intersected, by the first mentioned parallel of 36 $\frac{1}{2}$ degrees; thence along the said parallel to the beginning: which tract of country is a degree and a half of latitude from north to south, and about 360 miles, in general, from east to west, as nearly

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as may be estimated from such maps as exist of that country.

The Indians having claims within the said tract of country, are the Cherokees and Chickasaws, whose boundaries are settled by the treaties of Hopewell, concluded with the Cherokees on the twenty-eighth day of November 1785, and with the Chickasaws, on the tenth day of January 1786, and by the treaty of Holston, concluded with the Cherokees, July 2d, 1791. These treaties acknowledge to the Indians all the lands westward and southward of the following lines, to wit; beginning in the boundary between South and North-Carolina, where the South-Carolina Indian boundary strikes the same; thence north to a point from which a line is to be extended to the river Clinch, that shall pass the Holsten, at the ridge which divides the waters running into Little River from those running into the Tennessee; thence up the river Clinch to Campbell's Line, and along the same to the top of the Cumberland Mountain; thence in a direct course towards the Cumberland River, where the Kentucky road crosses it, as far as the Virginia line, or parallel aforesaid, of 36 $\frac{1}{2}$ degrees; thence westwardly, or eastwardly, as the cause shall be, along the said line or parallel to the point thereof, which is due north-east from another point to be taken on the dividing ridge of Cumberland and Duck Rivers, 40 miles

miles from Nashville; thence south-west to the point last mentioned, on the said dividing ridge, and along the said dividing ridge north-westwardly, to where it is intersected by the said Virginia line, or parallel of $36\frac{1}{2}$ degrees. So that there remained to the United States, the right of pre-emption of the lands westward and southward of the said lines, and the absolute right to those northward thereof, that is to say; to one parcel to the eastward, somewhat triangular; comprehending the counties of Sullivan and Washington, and parts of those of Greene and Hawkins, running about 150 miles from east to west, on the Virginia boundary, as its base, and between 80 and 90 miles from north to south, where broadest; and containing, as may be conjectured, without pretending to accuracy, between seven and eight thousand square miles, or about five millions of acres: and to one other parcel to the westward, somewhat triangular also, comprehending parts of the counties of Sumner, Davidson, and Tannisset, the base whereof extends about 150 miles also, from east to west, on the same Virginia line, and its height, from north to south, about 55 miles, and so may comprehend about four thousand square miles, or upwards of two and a half millions of acres of land.

Within these triangles, however, are the following claims of citizens, reserved by the the

the deed of cession, and consequently forming exceptions to the rights of the United States.

I. Appropriations by the State of North-Carolina, for their continental and state officers and soldiers.

II. Grants and titles to grants vested in individuals by the laws of the State.

III. Entries made in Armstrong's Office under an act of that State, of 1783, for the redemption of specie and other certificates.

The claims covered by the first reservation are,

1st, The bounties in land given by the said State of North-Carolina, to their continental line, in addition, to those given by Congress; these were to be located within a district bounded northwardly by the Virginian line, and southwardly by a line parallel thereto, and 55 miles distant: westwardly, by the Tannisee, and eastwardly by the meridian of the intersection of the Virginia line, and Cumberland River; grants have accordingly issued for 1,239,498 acres, and warrants for the further quantity of 1,549,725 acres, making together 2,789,224 acres.

It is to be noted, that the south-western and south-eastern angles of this district, constituting perhaps a fourth or a fifth of the whole, are south of the lines established by the treaties of Hopewell and Holston, and consequently in a country wherein the Indian title

is acknowledged and guaranteed by the United States. No information is received of the exact proportion of the locations made within these angles.

2d, Bounties in land to Evan's battalion, raised for State purposes. These were to be taken west of the Cumberland Mountain. The locations are not yet made.

The second reservation covers the following claims :

1. Lands for the surveyor-general's fees for laying out the military bounties, to be located in the military district. The grants already issued on this account amount to 30,203 acres.

2. Grants to Isaac Shelby, Anthony Bledsoe, and Absalom Tatum, commissioners for laying out the military bounties: and to guards, chain-carriers, markers, and hunters, who attended them, already issued to the amount of 65,932 acres, located in the military district.

3. Entries in Washington county, amounting to 746,362 $\frac{1}{2}$ acres; for 214,549 $\frac{1}{2}$ which grants have already issued. Of the remaining 531,812 $\frac{3}{4}$ acres, a considerable proportion were declared void by the laws of the State, and were particularly excluded from the cover of the reservation in the deed of cession, by this clause in it, to wit, "Provided that nothing herein contained shall extend, or be construed to

to extend, to the making good any entry or entries, or any grant or grants, heretofore declared void, by any act or acts of the General Assembly of this State." Still it is to be considered, that many of these persons have settled and improved the lands, are willing, as it is said, to comply with such conditions as shall be required of other purchasers, from a strong barrier on the new frontier, acquired by the treaty of Holston, and are therefore objects meriting the consideration of the Legislature.

4. Entries in Sullivan county, amounting to 240,624 acres; for 173,332 acres of which, grants have already issued; of the remaining, entries, many are certified void, and others understood to be lapsed or otherwise voidable under the laws of the State.

5. Certain pre-emption rights granted to the first settlers of Davidson county, on Cumberland River, amounting to 390,760 acres.

6. A grant of 200,000 acres to Richard Henderson and others on Powel's and Clinch's Rivers, extending up Powel's River in a breadth of not less than 4 miles, and down Clinch's from their junction in a breadth not less than 12 miles. A great part of this is within the Indian territory.

Among the grants of the State now under recapitulation, as forming exceptions out of the absolute rights of the United States, are

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not to be reckoned here two grants of 2,000 acres each to Alexander Martin and David Wilson, adjacent to the lands allotted to the officers and soldiers; nor a grant of 25,000 acres on Duck-River to the late Major General Greene; because they are wholly within the Indian territory, as acknowledged by the treaties of Hopewell and Holston.

The extent of the third reservation in favor of entries made in Armstrong's Office is not yet entirely known, nor can be till the 20th of December 1792, the last day given for perfecting them: the sum of certificates however, which had been paid for these warrants into the treasury of the State, before the 20th day of May 1790, reaches in all probability near to their whole amount; this was £373,649: 6s: 5d. currency of that State, and at the price of £10 the hundred acres, established by law, shews that warrants had issued for 3,736,493 acres; for 1,762,660 of these grants have passed, which appear to have been located partly in the counties of Greene and Hawkins, and partly in the country from thence to the Mississippi, as divided into Eastern, Middle, and Western districts. Almost the whole of these locations, are within the Indian territory. Besides the warrants paid for as before mentioned, it is known that there are some others outstanding and not paid for; but perhaps these need not be taken into account, as payment of them

them has been disputed on the ground, that the lands being within the Indian territory, cannot now be delivered to the holders of the warrants.

On a review of all the reservations, after making such conjectural allowance as our information authorizes, for the proportion of them, which may be within the Indian boundaries, it appears probable that they cover all the ceded lands susceptible of culture, and cleared of the Indian title, that is to say, all the habitable parts of the two triangles before mentioned, excepting only the lands south of the French Broad, and Big Pigeon Rivers. These were part of the tract appropriated by the laws of the State to the use of the Indians, whose title being purchased at the late treaty of Holston, they are now free to be disposed of by the United States, and are probably the only lands open to their disposal, within this south-western territory, which can excite the attention of purchasers. They are supposed to amount to about 300,000 acres, and we are told that 300 families have already set down upon them without right or license.

The territory of the United States north-west of the Ohio, is bounded on the north by that river, on the east by Pennsylvania, on the north and west by the lines which divide the United States from the dominions of Great Britain and Spain.

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The part of this territory occupied by Indians, is north and west of the following lines, established with the Wiandots, Delawares, Chippawas, and Ottawas, by the treaty of Fort M'Intosh, and, with the Shawanese, by that of the Great Miami, to wit: beginning at the mouth of the Cayahoga, and running up the river to the portage, between that and the Tuscaroras branch of the Muskingum, then down the said branch to the Forks, at the crossing place above Fort Lawrence, then westwardly, towards the portage of the Big Miami, to the main branch of that river, then down the Miami to the fork of that river next below the old Fort, which was taken by the French in 1752; thence due west to the river De la Panse, and down that river to the Wabash. So far the lines are precisely defined, and the whole country southward of these lines, and eastward of the Wabash cleared of the claims of those Indians, as it is also of those of the Poutiwatimas, and Sacs, by the treaty of Muskingum. How far on the other side of the Wabash, the southern boundary of the Indians has been defined, we know not. It is only understood in general, that their title to the lower country, between that river and the Illinois, has been formally extinguished by the French, while in their possession. As to that country then, and what lies still beyond the Illinois, it would seem expedient that nothing

thing be done, till a fair ascertainment of boundary can take place, by mutual consent, between us and the Indians interested.

The country within the Wabash, the Indian line before described, the Pennsylvania line, and the Ohio, contains, on a loose estimate, about 55,000 square miles, or 35 millions of acres.

During the British government, great numbers of persons had formed themselves into companies under different names; such as the Ohio, the Wabache, the Illinois, the Mississippi, or Vandalia companies, and had covered, with their applications, a great part of this territory. Some of them had obtained orders on certain conditions, which, having never been fulfilled, their titles were never completed by grants. Others were only in a state of negotiation, when the British authority was discontinued. Some of these claims being already under a special reference by order of Congress, and all of them probably falling under the operation of the same principles, they will not be noticed in the present report.

The claims of citizens to be here stated will be,

I. Those reserved by the States in their deeds of cession.

II. Those which have arisen under the government of the United States themselves.

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Under the first head presents itself the tract of country from the completion of the 41st degree, to 42 deg 2 min. of north latitude, and extending from the Pennsylvania line before mentioned, 120 miles westward, not mentioned in the deed of Connecticut, while all the country westward thereof was mentioned to be ceded; about two and a half millions of acres of this may perhaps be without the Indian lines before mentioned.

2. A reservation in the deed of Virginia of the possessions and titles of the French and Canadian inhabitants and other settlers of the Kaskaskias, St. Vincent's, and the neighbouring villages, who had professed themselves citizens of Virginia, which rights have been settled by an act of the last session of Congress, entitled, "An act for granting lands to the inhabitants and settlers at Vincennes and the Illinois country in the territory northwest of the Ohio, and for confirming them in their possessions." These lands are in the neighbourhood of the several villages.

3. A reservation in the same deed of a quantity not exceeding 150,000 acres of land for General George Rogers Clarke, and the officers and soldiers of his regiment who were at the reduction of Kaskaskias, and St. Vincent's, to be laid off in such place on the north-west side of the Ohio, as a majority of the officers should choose. They chose they should be laid

laid off on the river adjacent to the Rapids, which accordingly has been done.

4. A reservation, in the same deed, of lands between the Sciota and Little Miami, to make up to the Virginia troops on continental establishment the quantity which the good lands, in their southern allotments, might fall short of the bounties given them by the laws of that State. By a statement of the 16th of September, 1788, it appears that 724,045² acres had been surveyed for them on the south-eastern side of the Ohio; that 1,395,385¹ acres had been surveyed on the north-western side; that warrants for 649,649 acres more, to be laid off on the same side of the river, were in the hands of the surveyor, and it was supposed there might still be some few warrants not yet presented; so that this reservation may be stated at 2,015,034³ acres, or perhaps some small matter more.

II. The claims of individual citizens derived from the United States themselves are the following :

I. Those of the continental army, founded on the resolutions of Congress of September 16, 1776, August 12, and September 30, 1785, and fixed by the ordinance of May 20, 1780. The resolution of October 22, 1787, and the supplementary ordinance of July 9, 1788, in the seven ranges of townships, beginning at a point on the Ohio, due north from the western

ern termination of a line then lately run, as the southern boundary of Pennsylvania; or in a second tract of a million of acres, bounded east by the 7th range of the said townships, south by the lands of Cutler and Sargent; north, by an extension of the northern boundary of the said townships; and going towards the west so far as to include the above quantity; or lastly, in a third tract of country; beginning at the mouth of the Ohio, and running up the Mississippi to the river Au Vause, thence up the same till it meets a west line from the mouth of the Little Wabash; thence along that line to the Great Wabash; thence down the same and the Ohio to the beginning. The sum total of the said military claims is 1,851,800 acres.

2. Those of the individuals who made purchases of land at New York, within the said seven ranges of townships, according to the resolutions of Congress of April 12, 1787, and the supplementary ordinance of July 9, 1781, which claims amount to 150,896 acres.

3. The purchase of one million and a half acres of land by Cutler and Sargent, on behalf of certain individuals, associated under the name of the Ohio company. This begins where the Ohio is intersected by the western boundary of the 7th range of townships, and runs due north on that boundary 1306 chains and 25 links; thence due west to the western boundary of the 17th range of townships; thence

thence due south to the Ohio, and up that river to the beginning; the whole area containing 1,781,760 acres of land, whereof 281,760 acres, consisting of various lots and townships, are reserved to the United States.

4. The purchase by the same Cutler and Sargent on behalf also of themselves and others. This begins at the north-eastern angle of the tract of their purchase before described, and runs due north to the northern boundary of the tenth township from the Ohio; thence due west, to the Scioto; thence down the same, and up the Ohio to the south western angle of the said purchase before described, and along the western and northern boundaries thereof to the beginning; the whole area containing 4,921,480 acres of land, out of which, however, five lots, to wit, Nos. 8, 11, 16, 26, and 29 of every township, of six miles square, are retained by the United States, and out of the whole are retained the three townships of Gnadenhutzen, Schoenbrun, and Salem; and certain lands around them, as will be hereafter mentioned.

5. The purchase of John Cleve Symmes, bounded on the west by the Great Miami; on the south by the Ohio; on the east by a line which is to begin on the bank of the Ohio 20 miles from the mouth of the great Miami, as measured along the several courses of the Ohio, and to run parallel with the general course of the said Great Miami; and on the
north

north by an east and west line, so run as to include a million of acres in the whole area, whereof five lots, numbered as before mentioned, are reserved out of every township by the United States.

It is suggested that this purchaser under colour of first and larger proposition to the board of treasury, which was never closed, (but pending that proposition), sold sundry parcels of land, between this eastern boundary before mentioned, and the Little Miami: and that the purchasers have settled thereon. If these suggestions prove true, the settlers will, perhaps, be thought to merit the favour of the legislature, as purchasers for valuable consideration, and without notice of the defect of title.

The contracts for lands which were at one time under consideration with Messrs. Flinn and Parker, and with Col. Morgan, were never so far prosecuted as to bring either party under any obligation. All proceedings thereon were discontinued at a very early stage, and it is supposed that no further views exist with any party. These, therefore, are not to be enumerated among existing claims.

6. Three townships were reserved by the ordinance of May 20, 1785, adjacent to Lake Erie, for refugees from Canada and Nova-Scotia, and for other purposes, according to resolutions of Congress, made or to be made on that

that subject. These would of course contain 69,120 acres.

7. The same ordinance of May 20, 1785, appropriated the three towns of Gnadenbutten, Schoenbrun, and Salem on the Muskingum, for the Christian Indians formerly settled there, or the remains of that society, with the grounds round about them, and the quantity the said circumjacent grounds, for each of the said towns, was determined by the resolution of Congress of September 3d, 1788, to be so much as, with the plot of its respective town, should make up 4000 acres; so that the three towns and their circumjacent lands were to amount to 12,000 acres. This reservation was accordingly made out of the larger purchase of Cutler and Sargent, which comprehended them. The Indians, however, for whom the reservation was made, have chosen to emigrate beyond the limits of the United States, so that the lands reserved for them still remain to the United States.

On the whole, it appears that the United States may rightfully dispose of all the lands between the Wabash, the Ohio, Pennsylvania, the forty-first parallel of latitude, and the Indian lines described in the treaties of the Great Miami, and Fort M'Intosh, with exceptions only of the rights saved by the deed of cession of Virginia, and of all rights legally derived from the government of the United States,

States, and supposing the parts south of the Indian lines, to contain as before conjectured, about 35 millions of acres, and that the claims of citizens before enumerated may amount to between thirteen and fourteen millions, there remain at the disposal of the United States upwards of twenty-one millions of acres, in this north-western quarter.

And though the want of actual surveys of some parts, and of a general delineation of the whole on paper, so as to exhibit to the eye the locations, forms, and relative positions of the rights before described, may prevent our forming a well defined idea of them at this distance, yet, on the spot these difficulties exist but in a small degree : the individuals there employed in the details of buying, selling, and locating, possess local information of the parts which concern them, so as to be able to keep clear of each other's rights ; or, if in some instances a conflict of claims should arise, from any want of certainty in their definition, a local judge will doubtless be provided to decide them without delay, at least provisionally. Time, instead of clearing up these uncertainties, will cloud them the more, by the death or removal of witnesses, the disappearance of lines and marks, change of parties, and other casualties. 6 AP 64

TH. JEFFERSON, Secretary of State.

November 8, 1791.

THOUGHTS
ON
EMIGRATION.



TO WHICH ARE ADDED,
MISCELLANEOUS OBSERVATIONS.
RELATING TO
THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA:
AND
A SHORT ACCOUNT
OF THE
STATE OF KENTUCKY.



"Where liberty is, there is our country."



THOUGHTS

EMIGRATION.



STATE OF KENTUCKY.

INTRODUCTION.

THOUGH the following observations are written in the English language, in consequence of its being most familiar to the persons by whom they are suggested ; yet it will be evident to an attentive reader, that they are in general applicable to the greater part of European States. In what degree they are applicable to England in particular, it would be presumption to determine. That question must be submitted to the consideration of the candid and judicious. Britain, it is true, though she can boast a constitution which hath been the pride of her own sons,—the admiration of foreign philosophers,—and which will ever be the envy of foreign noblesse ; cannot boast that her strength and her beauty have been unimpaired by time, that her virtue hath uniformly resisted the insidious corrupter.—Did ever any human institution exist for centuries without being at all abused and deformed ? What if our legislature *had* become corrupt,—our prelates, courtiers,—our spiritual guides, but blind leaders of the blind ; what if our boroughs had become the theatres of

riot and cabal,—our courts of justice the schools of chicanery,—and our castles* the haunts of excisemen; what if our arms had been employed to carry bloodshed and devastation to the remotest regions of the globe,—our revenue prostituted to debauch the virtuous, and to reward the guilty,—our laws perverted to punish the patriot, and to screen the incendiary; what if our burthens had been accumulated; what if our agriculture had been checked by tythes, our manufactures fettered by excises, and our commerce oppressed by monopolies;—still should we not shrink from the doctrine advanced by a celebrated republican, that the sun of her glory is fast descending to the horizon, that her philosophy has crossed the channel,—her freedom the Atlantic, and herself passing to that awful dissolution, whose issue is not given human foresight to scan?

But we dare not make these assertions. We would assert nothing, which we are not warranted by high authority in asserting. By high authority,—the authority of the House of Commons,—we are warranted in asserting, that “the influence of the crown hath increased,

* An appellation formerly given to the houses of Englishmen.

§ Notes on the State of Virginia, by Thomas Jefferson, 1787, page 111.

ed, is increasing, and ought to be diminished." By high authority,—the authority of his grace the Duke of Richmond,*—we are warranted in asserting, that "the number of persons who are suffered to vote for electing the members of the House of Commons, do not at this time amount to *one sixth* part of the whole commons of this realm, whereby far the greater part of the said commons are deprived of their right to elect their representatives, and the consent of the majority of the whole community to the passing of laws, is given by persons whom they have not delegated for that purpose, and the majority of the community, are governed by laws made by a very small part." By high authority,—the authority of the same Duke of Richmond,—the present Duke of Norfolk,—Earl Stanhope,—the right honourable William Pitt, § &c. &c.—we are warranted in asserting, that "without a parliamentary reformation, neither the liberty of the nation can be preserved, nor the permanence of a wise and virtuous administration be secure."

It is the peculiar happiness of Britain that

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* See his bill entitled, "An act for declaring and restoring the natural, unalienable, and equal right of all the commons of Great Britain (infants, &c. excepted,) to vote in the election of their representatives."

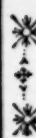
§ See the resolutions at a numerous and respectable meeting of members of parliament, &c. May 16, 1782.

she has now at the helm, men who have been sensible of the danger of the vessel; and who have stood foremost to rescue her from destruction. The nation relied much upon their integrity,—expected much from the ardour, the steadiness, and the magnitude of their exertions. Nor has she been entirely disappointed. Ere a year had elapsed, with what zeal did the right honourable the Chancellor of the Exchequer, and the first Lord of the Treasury, come forward in support of a parliamentary reform? Ere ten years from the peace were accomplished, with what attention to the ease and interests of the people, did he with the aid of exemplary economy, and unparalleled skill in finance, relieve a nation burthened with nearly seventeen MILLIONS of taxes, of three hundred and twenty THOUSANDS, in consequence of which amazing reduction, an individual who before paid in taxes twenty-six pounds annually, will now pay little more than twenty-five pounds ten shillings.

When in former times, did the people enjoy so much encouragement to seek a redress of grievances? When had they ever equal reason to desire such a reformation in parliament, as will secure “permanence to a wise and virtuous administration?” Let them seek that reform, therefore by temperate and firm, and constitutional exertions. It is true indeed

deed (if we may venture to adopt the severe language of his grace of Richmond*) “the people have been so often deceived, that they will now scarcely trust any set of men:”—and if after all their pleasing expectations, their exertions should again prove ineffectual;—if after all, they should have the mortification of seeing a body of men in whom all their hopes center, reluctantly retire from the post of honour and of duty, without being able to accomplish their labours of patriotism;—it is then, and in such circumstances only, that the editors wish their fellow citizens to consider the following reflections as addressed to Englishmen.

* Letter to Col. Sharman.



THE HISTORY OF THE
LIFE OF
JAMES OGLETHORPE
BY
JOHN STURGES
IN TWO VOLUMES
VOL. I.
LONDON: PRINTED BY J. JOHNSON, ST. PAULS CHURCH-YARD, 1784.

THE following is a list of the names of the persons who have been connected with the Georgia colony, from its first settlement to the present time. The names are arranged in alphabetical order, and are taken from the records of the colony, and from the accounts of the several persons who have been connected with it. The names are given in full, and are accompanied by the dates of their birth and death, and by the names of their parents and of their wives. The names are given in full, and are accompanied by the dates of their birth and death, and by the names of their parents and of their wives.

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 T H O U G H T S
 O N
 E M I G R A T I O N .

THE considerations which suggest themselves to our minds upon this subject, we shall state under the four following heads:

- I. Reasons for thinking of a removal.
- II. The discouragements attending it.
- III. The most eligible country for removing to.
- IV. The steps to be taken by those who have it in contemplation.

FIRST.

REASONS FOR REMOVING,

Among these may be mentioned,

1. *The difference of the public burthens in America, and in Europe.*

Upon an average, a family of six persons, in one European state, pays in taxes every year, upwards of seventeen pounds. In America,

rica, a family of the same size, pays only thirty shillings a year. Yet life, liberty, and property, are certainly, at this small expence, at least as well secured in America, as in this quarter of the globe.

“ I defy (says the author of a valuable pamphlet) any person to produce, from the most despotic states, an instance of a nation labouring under such accumulated taxes and consequent distress, as that which presses upon the people of Great Britain. One half of the *quantum* of our grievances was found sufficient to overthrow the fabric of French tyranny, one half of the misery under which we groan, would raise, in the most absolute governments of Asia, a cry of vengeance! which would cause the tyrant to totter on his throne.

“ I have travelled over a large proportion of the empire of Turkey, one of the most despotic countries in the world; and the relative situation of the people of Turkey, and that of England, appears to me to stand nearly as follows.—In Turkey, I found that a peasant or labouring mechanic, by three or four days moderate labour in the week, could maintain a numerous family of children: In England, on the contrary, the peasant or mechanic is often deterred from marriage by the difficulty of obtaining bread; and should he venture upon a wife, he finds that six days incessant labour scarcely enables him to support his family through

through the week. In Turkey, the great body of the people participate largely in all the natural productions of the country: In England, on the contrary, the peasant, or labouring mechanic, is seldom permitted to indulge in the comforts of his climate, procured as they are by the labour of his hands: In Turkey, a man may be poor with impunity: a moderate man may sit down unmolested, in the philosophical enjoyments of temperance, and leisure rendered grateful, by the vicissitude of toil without fatigue. But in England, where the poor are persecuted as much as they are despised, relaxation from labour is a blessing which they never can enjoy. In such a country as this, it would be in vain for a man to say, My desires are far removed from the paths of ambition, I am satisfied with the simple produce of my garden; why, then, should I toil for ever?—But you must labour for me, cries his grace the Archbishop—and for me, cries the exciseman—and for me, and for me, and for me, exclaim a crowd of court parasites, and royal myrmydons; so that after submitting to their claims, and satisfying the demands of the landed pensioner, the poor man finds, that, of six days incessant toil, nothing remains to himself and his unhappy family, but a little black bread to moisten with their tears.” (A Review of the Constitution of Great Britain.)

Though

Though we have quored this passage as containing a curious representation of important facts ; yet we would by no means avail ourselves of it, as giving any additional weight to our arguments. These, we would remind the reader, are to be applied to England, only upon the supposition that administration should be unable to prosecute those plans of reformation which men of the greatest respectability in administration formerly delineated. And even with regard to its present condition, exceptions to the above estimate must undoubtedly be made in favour of the more prosperous countries, in the more prosperous state of their manufactures.

2. *The difficulty of obtaining justice, from the expence of suits and the complication of the laws.*

We are perpetually told, that the laws are the same for the rich and for the poor. How long are we to be deluded with this imposing sophistry? We all know that a poor man would be crushed in seeking justice from the 'squire : and that the 'squire himself might be ruined, in vindicating his rights in opposition to the overgrown wealth of a peer.

Even in criminal cases, we often suffer the ruffian and the plunderer to continue his depredations, rather than hazard his escape by legal

legal quibbles*, or incur the expence of bringing him to punishment.

3. *The intricacy of the laws, and the vexatious hindrance to substantial justice, from the frequent failure in the forms of proceedings.*

As an illustration of this observation, we would quote what Barlow says in reference to England in particular. "As to the general

* On Saturday, September 15th 1792, Isaac Moore, a letter-carrier, belonging to the General Post-Office, was tried for taking a bank-note out of *two* letters. It was proved that *one half* of the said note had been sent on the 21st of June, and the other half by the post on the following day,---that neither of the letters containing these halves, had been delivered to the person to whom they were directed, and that the same bank-note, joined together, had been offered, by the prisoner, in payment for a great coat. The jury pronounced him guilty. However, the counsel for the prisoner took a *legal* objection. In the preamble of the act of Parliament, for securing the safe delivery of letters, it is said "that for the better securing the safe delivery of a *letter or letters* containing, a *bank-note or bank-notes.*" These words, it was asserted, could not apply to the present case, because neither of the letters stolen, contained a *bank-note*, but only *half* a one.

The judge said, that the objection was worthy of consideration. He declined giving any opinion upon it now; BUT RESERVED IT FOR THE DETERMINATION OF THE TWELVE JUDGES.

system of the laws, on which all property depends, no man in the kingdom knows them, and no man pretends to know them. They are a fathomless abyss, that exceeds all human faculties to sound. They are studied not to be understood, but to be disputed : not to give information, but to breed confusion. The man whose property is depending on a suit at law, dares not look into the gulph that separates him from the wished for decision : he has no confidence in himself, nor in reason, nor in justice : he mounts on the back of a lawyer, like one of Mr. Burke's heroes in chivalry, between the wings of a griffin, and trusts the pilotage of a man, who is superior to himself only in the confidence which results from having nothing at stake." (See Barlow's Advice to the privileged orders, page 126, &c.)

4. *The love of independence.*

To say nothing of the needless inequality of rank, it will suffice to observe, that in Europe the division of property is so unequal, that in many places, the haughty, tyrannizing disposition of the great land-holders, and the degrading servility of their dependents, cannot fail to remind one of the ages of feudal barbarism. A debasement of soul, and a destructive ignorance, is the necessary effect upon both parties. In manufacturing countries, the evil

is scarcely lessened. How precarious is the situation of our manufacturing labourers? What sad reverses do they experience, through the instability of trade: an instability, which induces extravagance and idleness in prosperous times, and gives poignancy to want and poverty when trade declines, tho' but for a season. It has been remarked by a late historian of the city of Lyons, in France, that the life of the manufacturers there, (tho' the same as elsewhere) is so varied by too much hard labour, and too much dissipation, by too frequent alterations of poverty and plenty, that a manufacturing family has never been able to rear a third generation. Too much, and too incessant labour for a period, induces ignorance, for it cuts off the means (the time) of knowledge: it induces drunkenness and dissipation, and ultimately idleness; for relaxation being necessary, great earnings in a short time, tempt to unnecessary indulgence. Hence habitual dissipation, vice and disease. And after all, what is the end of their labours? In a great part of our manufactories, the only end of them is to feed the vanity of those called the great, instead of providing the real necessities and comforts of life. The poor are overworked to gratify the pride of the rich: and one part of the community is kept in ignorance, for the sake of supporting the other in vice. Children are torn from their parents:

the connection between parent and child is prematurely cut off: natural affection is extirpated:—some of them become victims to avarice, whilst others are returned from the factories to their respective parishes, useless members of the community, with constitutions probably very much impaired, and in no respect trained for that situation in life, which is afterwards to afford them the means of an honest livelihood. When considering such facts as these, Europeans have no great reason to congratulate themselves in the asylum which our manufactories afford from the scorns and oppression of the lords of the soil.

In America, both the laws and the state of society, form a barrier against these evils.—There the labourer feels his importance: because labour is scarce, and land abundant.—The principal employments are the cultivating of the earth, and providing the cultivators of the earth with houses, and cloathing, and furniture, and utensils. Little therefore depends upon the caprice of fashion: and tolerably good workmen are sure to find employment. Nor is the tradesman restrained by corporation laws, from sitting up his business. He is free of the whole country. Nor is the husband-man humbled and harrassed by feudal services to a lord, by tythes or by game-laws. Land itself is not so monopolized as to be out of the reach of a person of small property.

perty. For a very inconsiderable sum, he may have as much as he could wish, and may call it his own*.

" Society (observes the American Farmer), " is not composed, as in Europe, of great lords who possess every thing, and of a herd of people who have nothing. Here are no aristocratical families, no courts, no kings, no

* The unoccupied lands are sold by the state (Pennsylvania) for about six guineas, inclusive of all charges, per hundred acres. But as most of the lands that are settled, are procured from persons who had purchased them from the state, they are sold to the first settler for a much higher price. The quality of the soil; its vicinity to mills, court-houses, places of worship, and navigable water; the distance of land carriage to the sea ports of Philadelphia or Baltimore, and the nature of the roads, all influence the price of land to the first settler. The quantity of cleared land, and the nature of the improvements, added to all the above circumstances, influence the price of farms to the second and third settlers. Hence the price of land to the first settler is from a quarter of a guinea to two guineas per acre, and the price of farms is from one guinea to ten guineas per acre, to the second and third settlers, according as the land is varied by the before mentioned circumstances. When the first settler is unable to purchase, he often takes a tract of land for seven years on a lease, and contracts, instead of paying a rent in cash, to clear fifty acres of land, to build a log cabin, and a barn, and to plant an orchard on it. This tract, after the expiration of this lease, sells or rents, for a considerable profit. Morse p. 316.

bishops, no ecclesiastical dominion, no invisible power giving to a few a very visible one, no great manufactures employing thousands, no great refinements of luxury. The rich and the poor are not so far removed from each other as they are in Europe. Some few towns excepted, we are all tillers of the earth, from Nova Scotia to West Florida. We are a people of cultivators, scattered over an immense territory, communicating with each other by means of good roads and navigable rivers, united by the filken bands of mild government, all respecting the laws, without dreading their power, because they are equitable. We are all animated with the spirit of an industry which is unfettered and unrestrained, because each person works for himself. If he travels through our rural districts, he views not the hostile castle and the haughty mansion contrasted with the clay-built hut and miserable cabin, where cattle and men help to keep each other warm, and dwell in meanness, smoke, and indigence. A pleasing uniformity of decent competence appears throughout our habitations. The meanest of our log houses is a dry and comfortable habitation. Lawyer or merchant are the fairest titles our towns afford: that of a farmer is the only appellation the rural inhabitants of our country.

“ In

“ In this great American assylum, the poor of Europe have by some means met together, and in consequence of various causes. To what purpose should they ask one another what countrymen they are? Alas, two thirds of them had no country. Can a wretch, who wanders about, who works and starves, whose life is a continual scene of sore affliction or pinching penury; can that man call England or any other kingdom his country? A country that had no bread for him; whose fields procured him no harvest; who met with nothing but the frowns of the rich, the severity of the laws, with jails and punishments; who owned not a single foot of the extensive surface of this planet. No! Urged by a variety of motives here they came. Every thing has tended to regenerate them. - New laws, a new mode of living, a new social system. Here they are become men. In Europe they were as so many useless plants, wanting vegetative mould and refreshing showers. They withered; and were mowed down by want, hunger, and war; but now, by the power of transplantation, like all other plants, they have taken root and flourished! Formerly they were not numbered in any civil lists of their country, except in those of the poor: here they rank as citizens. By what invisible power hath this surprising metamorphosis been performed? By that of the laws and that of their industry. The laws,

laws, the indulgent laws, protect them as they arrive, stamping on them the symbol of adoption: they receive ample rewards for their labours; these accumulated rewards procure them lands: those lands confer on them the title of freemen, and to that title every benefit is affixed which men can possibly require.

Europe contains hardly any other distinctions but lords and tenants; this fair country alone is settled by freeholders, the possessors of the soil they cultivate, members of the government they obey, and the framers of their own laws, by means of their representatives. A hundred families, barely existing in some parts of Scotland, will here, in six years, cause an annual exportation of 10,000 bushels of wheat: 100 bushels being but a common quantity for an industrious family to sell, if they cultivate good land. It is here then that the idle may be employed, the useless become useful, and the poor become rich; but by riches I do not mean gold and silver; we have but little of those metals: I mean a better sort of wealth; cleared lands, cattle good houses, good cloathes, and an increase of people to enjoy them."

The following is an extract from a letter (dated June 14, 1791.) to a day labourer, at Ashton in the Willows, from his son William Lomas, a tanner, and farmer of his own land at Westerly in Rhode Island.

"Pri-

“ Prices of land in America are very variable according to the situation and soil. Near market towns, the sea side, and navigable rivers, it is much higher, than back in the country. Land may be bought for 4, 5, 8, 10, 15, 30, 40, or 50. English crowns per acre. I should advise a man in your country to go to York state, the west and north parts of that state being new, and just settling. I have been three times in that state within a year, and like the land better than this way. There are twenty towns about ninety miles west from Albany surveyed, 25,000 acres: sold in lots, 250 acres in a lot. I have been on the land, and think it very good land, clear of stones, and well watered. I with twelve more, have bought thirteen lots, at 2s. 3d. sterling per acre. I don't think there is more than one town sold yet. The first of December, 1790, it began to sell about 100 miles west from that. I understand they join and take a town at less than 1s. per acre. I think not half that state is settled, but settling fast. Albany is near the head of tide water on Hudson's river. If you want to be informed about our states; read Morse's American Geography. Rents are paid mostly in produce: and produce sells here,—Indian corn 2s. 3d.: rye 2s. 6d. wheat 4s. 6d. barley 2s. oats 1s. beans 3s. 4d. per bushel. cyder filled at the press 3s. 4d. per barrel. beef and mutton 2d. to 2d.

2d.¹ per pound. pork 2d.¹ per pound. beef in the fall 13s. to 15s. per hundred. This is sterling.”*

5. *The ambition of becoming citizens.*

The inhabitants of Europe are, for the most part, *subjects* but not *citizens*. They are under the terror of the laws; but they have no concern in making them. They are compelled to pay the taxes: but they have no voice to grant or to withhold them. They support the public offices: but they are shut out from the enjoyment of them. These are lavished upon the creatures of the ruling faction. It is otherwise in America. There every man feels and enjoys in its full extent, that importance which God and nature hath given to him.

6. *An attachment to religious equality, and to religious harmony.*

In America, you are not compelled to pay towards the propagation of a faith which you do not believe, or to the support of a form of church discipline, which you hold to be useless, or slavish, or antichristian, or all of them.

* Compare the prices of land and provisions mentioned in the preceding account of Kentucky.

You

You are not threatened with fines or imprisonment for any article of your creed, nor excluded from the common honours and offices of the state, on account of any singularities of worship. In America you are at liberty to maintain any religion, as God and your conscience dictate.

Hence rankling jealousies, furious anathemas, unchristian struggles for ascendancy, are unknown. You may calmly enquire after truth: You may, with christian ardour and christian meekness assert it, without destroying good neighbourhood, without being reminded of the legal restraints upon heresy, or feeling the more terrible vengeance of illegal bigotry and violence. "Since the revolution, by which all denominations were put on an equal footing, there have been no disputes between different religious societies. They all agree to differ." (Morse, page 432.)

7. *The desire of providing for ones children, and of educating them in the habits of virtue.*

"In the old, long settled countries of Europe (observes Dr. Franklin) all arts, trades, professions, farms, &c. are so full, that it is difficult for a poor man who has children, to place them, where they may gain, or learn to gain a decent livelihood. The artificans, who fear creating future rivals in business, refuse to take apprentices but upon conditions of money, maintenance, or the like, which the parents

rents are unable to comply with. Hence the youth are too frequently dragged up in ignorance of every gainful art, and obliged to become soldiers, servants or thieves, for a subsistence. In America the rapid increase of inhabitants takes away that fear of rivalry, and artisans willingly receive apprentices from the hope of profit by their labour during the remainder of the time stipulated, after they shall be instructed. Hence it is easy for poor families to get their children instructed, for the artisans are so desirous of apprentices, that many of them will even give money to the parents to have boys from ten to fifteen years of age bound apprentices to them, till the age of twenty-one: and many poor parents have by that means on their arrival in the country, raised money enough to buy land sufficient to establish themselves, and to subsist the rest of the family by agriculture. These contracts for apprentices are made before a magistrate, who regulates the agreement according to reason and justice: and, having in view the formation of some useful citizen, obliges the master to engage by a written indenture, not only that during the time of service stipulated, the apprentice shall be duly provided with meat, drink, apparel, washing and lodging, and at its expiration with a complete suit of clothes; but also that he shall be taught to read, write, and

and cast accompts, and that he shall be well instructed in the art or profession of his master, or some other, by which he may afterwards gain a livelihood, and be able in his turn to raise a family." (Information to those who would remove to America, page 178.)

As to the prospect which America opens with regard to morals; it must be an object of infinite importance to parents of reflection.

Nine out of ten of the inhabitants of the United States being employed in agriculture;* their manners will be naturally more regular and innocent. § Separated by their occupati-

* Morfe, page 82.

§ " Those who labour in the earth are the chosen people of God, if ever he had a chosen people, whose breasts he has made his peculiar deposit for substantial and genuine virtue. It is the focus in which he keeps alive that sacred fire, which otherwise might escape from the face of the earth. Corruption of morals in the mass of cultivators is a phænomenon of which no age or nation has furnished an example. It is the mark set on those, who not looking up to heaven, to their own soil and industry, as does the husbandman for their subsistence, depend for it on the casualties and caprice of customers. Dependance begets subservience and venality, suffocates the germ of virtue, and prepares fit tools for the designs of ambition. This, the natural progress and consequence of the arts, has sometimes perhaps been retarded by accidental circumstances; but, generally speaking, the proportion which the

on, the vicious have not the opportunity of countenancing and encouraging one another. The nature of their employment leads to regularity, and regularity is favourable to virtue. Their gains are not so fluctuating as in manufactures, and the labourer is seldom tempted by a run of high wages for a few months, to contract habits of dissipation, and intemperance, and sloth. Who would not wish to bring up his children under such circumstances?—Among the prisoners of Philadelphia (says Brissot), not one in ten is a native of that country. During my stay in this town, one robbery only has been committed; and this was by a French sailor.

8. *Every subject of a degenerated European state, is necessarily an instrument in diffusing through the kingdom, vanity, profligacy and corruption.*

What is the source of the degeneracy of those called the great, but the immense salaries which are lavished upon them out of the public purse, for doing nothing? And what is the origin of that pride and foppery which in

aggregate of the other classes of citizens bears in any state to that of its husbandmen, is the proportion of its unsound to its healthy parts, and is a good-enough barometer whereby to measure its degree of corruption." Jefferson.

some

some countries is becoming a national characteristic?—What is it that sanctions the most paltry passions, of the most contemptible of our species,—but the example of the great, and the periodical details of court dresses and birth-night equipages? What is the spring of that system of corruption which enslaves the people, which debases the legislative body,—which prostitutes literature,—which converts the press into a curse,—which benumbs public principle,—which hath even taught honest men to suspect, that a good minister must be a knave,—what is the spring of these evils but the prospect of sharing the spoil plundered from a harassed and deluded nation? It is *the people* who uphold these dreadful and enormous evils:—it is they who feed the flame of pride and licentiousness: and if they will not rouse from their lethargy; there is nothing which men of principle can do, but cease to be partakers in their guilt, and abandon them to the effects of their delusion. And can men of principle be satisfied with affording such encouragement to profligacy at home,—with being the instruments of tyranny and bloodshed abroad? Even they have taken a part in suppressing the spirit of liberty in Europe, in carrying devastation and death to the Indies. They may remonstrate:—but what avail their remonstrances? They have no voice in the legislature: or if they had; the clamours of those who fatten

upon the spoil, would drown their voice. They cannot cease to be abettors; but by ceasing to be subjects. To what states these observations will apply; the inhabitants of those states must judge: and how far the conduct here recommended is the *duty* of any individual, his own conscience must determine: but to many subjects of European princes, it will appear that conscience justifies, nay even demands the sacrifice.

9. *It is the most promising method which the religious dissentients of Europe can adopt to awaken and convince their countrymen.*

It is their boast in some countries, that they have already done much in diffusing the most important principles respecting the rights, the interests, and the duties of citizens, that they have gained many disciples, but that they have become obnoxious to the oppressors of their country, and are vilified by their agents. The work therefore must be carried on by others. Tho' the outcry which they tell us is raised against them, hath excited an attention to their principles, and gained converts of men of a free and firm tone of mind; yet it will not convert the multitude. The dissentients have laboured,—and others have happily entered into, and will accomplish their labours. Seldom have any reformatations been begun and completed by the same instruments. Nothing would

would now have an equal tendency to awaken the nations they belong to from their dream, with the emigrations of industrious and useful citizens. It would be like the separation of serious christians, from an antichristian church.

10 *Those who are attached to the cause of truth, will have the prospect of serving that cause.*

America presents a fine field for the diffusion of religious knowledge. The minds of the people are not shackled by articles and creeds. Their senses are not captivated by the pomp of superstition,—nor their judgments fettered by the trammels of authority. In America, to contend for the faith, is not to contend for power:—to publish the truth, is not to preach sedition. While you render to Cæsar, the things that are Cæsar's, you may render to God, the things that are God's.



SECONDLY.

OF THE DISCOURAGEMENTS AND DIFFICULTIES
TO BE SURMOUNTED BY PERSONS LEAVING
EUROPE.

These will readily suggest themselves.

Persons who are actuated by religious or by political considerations, must expect that their

undertaking will excite the joy, or the ridicule of their adversaries. But if they cannot encounter this; they are but ill adapted to serve the cause of liberty and virtue, either in removing or in continuing where they are.——All must expect the most painful feelings in separating themselves from many to whom they are attached. But we plead for emigration, only upon the supposition that several families can agree to remove and to settle together. In that case many, probably, of the more valuable connections would still be retained,—the bands of friendship between them would be drawn closer,—and to compensate for the dissolution of the more distant connections, new attachments would naturally be formed in the new settlement.——If it be proposed to fix themselves in the country; it must be expected that time and industry will be requisite to procure accommodations equally convenient with those to which they are accustomed in Europe. There must be diligence and vigour of mind to form an agreeable establishment for themselves and their families: but the effects of that diligence will be more substantial and permanent in America than Europe. We address ourselves not to persons of indolent and dissipated habits. We wish to be heard by those only who prefer industry to idleness,—the calm enjoyment of the common bounties of Providence, to the tormenting pursuit of pre-eminence and

splendor,—and who would rather see their children inherit that virtue which is the offspring of exertion, than entail upon them luxury and artificial distinctions, at the risque of entailing profligacy, or pride, or insignificance of character.

However, we shall not wonder if some, whose judgment we respect, and of whose good dispositions we cannot entertain a doubt, should at once pronounce our proposal merely quixotism: for it is common to charge with quixotism, any singular undertaking, the means of accomplishing which we do not discern,—the effects of which are, at first view, enveloped in darkness. But it cannot be quixotism to think of removing to a country, which hath welcomed millions of strangers within a century and a half. It cannot be quixotism to direct one's attention, for instance, to a state, which at the commencement of eleven years was a forest, and at the conclusion of them exhibited an extensive settlement, divided into seven populous counties, affording the comforts of life to an hundred thousand inhabitants*. We conceive, therefore, that men of sober thought, who can appreciate the weight of important facts, will think themselves justified in proposing the question, Whether America afford prospects sufficient to induce Europeans to forsake their native country? This

* Kentucky.

is

is the question we propose : and we will pursue the proper means of getting it resolved. There may be discouragements which we do not anticipate : there may be difficulties, which must be encountered by other talents than such as are possessed by those who may think of a removal. Let them suspend their judgments. Let them be neither so attached to their native soil, as to think it incomparable :—nor so prejudiced in favour of any foreign soil as at once to give it the preference, without examining whether it be adapted to their tastes, their powers, and their habits. However, the grounds upon which they would proceed are not inconsiderable. They are similar to those, upon which their forefathers retired to the new world : but in the eye of prudence and caution, still more justifiable ; for they had to make a new and hazardous experiment of which their posterity may reap the benefit ; they had difficulties to encounter, which the latter cannot meet ; and they have smoothed the way to more fortunate adventurers. It is true we still indulge the hope, that Europe is not lost. But when we consider what a multitude are deeply interested in maintaining a system of avarice and oppression,—how many are irrecoverably swallowed up in the vortex of corruption,—how many more are drawn (to themselves insensibly,) within its influence,—when we consider how much the reason of the community is perverted

verted by the habitual contemplation of privilege without merit, of honour without respectability, and of popularity without virtue;—we fear, no radical reformation will ever be effected but by means of a REVOLUTION.

—♦♦♦♦♦—

THIRDLY.

THE MOST ELIGIBLE COUNTRY FOR REMOVING TO.

We have hitherto been speaknig upon the supposition that the United States of America are the country to which emigrants from Europe would think of removing. Were a single family about to remove, from any other European state; France, perhaps, would be preferred on account of its vicinity. But for a considerable number, the case is otherwise. Those connections which endear to them, their native country, accompany in some degree the emigrants, and to the greater part of them, the difference between three hundred and three thousand miles, can be little more than ideal: they would not think of visiting the soil on which they were born in one case more than in the other. America, in itself, appears to us to be the more eligible situation for the following reasons.

- I. The language of France, would prove a great

great inconvenience to most of those who would remove.

2. The Americans have preserved all the good sense of the English laws, both in the spirit of their decisions, and in the form of proceedings.

3. The national character and manners of the French, would be less suitable than those of the Americans, to the taste and habits of their neighbours.

4. The French are more dissolute than the people of the United States. The influence of the old government upon their manners, yet continues, and for a time will continue.

5. Land is more plentiful, more fertile, and cheaper in America than in France.

6. Should a national church continue established in France; protestants will consider it as a hardship to be compelled to support the catholic religion,—and will certainly find themselves more at ease in a country in which no contribution to support religion is required, but what their own judgment and conscience dictate.

FOURTHLY.

THE MEANS OF CARRYING A PLAN OF EMIGRATION INTO EXECUTION.

1. Let a tract of land (in Kentucky, for instance)

stance) be purchased, and considered as divided into shares of 100 or 1000 acres each. Upon taking actual possession of it, let the shares be assigned to the several proprietors, according to some equitable rule. Let the choice depend upon lot, for example. Even Englishmen may venture upon this step; as on account of the rapid increase of population, they may be morally certain of selling their share hereafter at an advanced price; should they not occupy it themselves.

The following advertisement appeared in the Gazetteer, of thursday the 31st of August, 1792.

“ To be sold by private contract, by Messrs. Spurrier and Phipps, or exchanged for real or personal estates, at cash price, two hundred thousand acres of land, in fine situations in America; either together or in the following separate parcels; viz.

30973 Acres of land lying in Fayette county, Kentucke one of the United States of North America, by patent, bearing date the 4th day of January, 1786.

22,000 Acres adjoining the above, and patented at the same time.

609 Acres Fayette county, state of Kentucke, by patent, bearing date the 21st day of January, 1788.

2,000 ditto, ditto, 13th day of April, 1786,
2,500 ditto, ditto, ditto.

740 dit-

740 ditto, ditto, ditto.
 2,500 ditto, ditto, 12th day of April.
 7,987 ditto, ditto, ditto.
 3,630 ditto, ditto, ditto.
 14,950 ditto, ditto, ditto.
 10,000 ditto, ditto, 11th ditto.
 20,000 ditto, ditto, ditto.
 3,000 Acres Ohio country, Virginia, 9th
 January, 1786.

4,000 Acres Harrifon County ditto.

75,000 Acres on the Waters of Green River, in Nelson County, State of Kentucke located, surveyed and registered, and will be patented, at the option of the purchaser.

Enquire of Messrs. Spurrier and Phipps, Copthall-court, Throgmorton-street, London.

N. B. To prevent unnecessary applications, the very lowest cash price is 2s. per acre, or 100l. per 1000 acres."

2. Let a committee be appointed by those who have become purchasers of land in America, or who have any views of removing, to make such enquiries as are necessary to ensure the success of the undertaking. Let them enquire in what state are to be found the greatest natural, civil, and religious advantages. Let them inquire, for example, into the price of land in different situations, and under different circumstances;—the expences of building,—the leading objects of the American farmer, in the situation which would be fixed upon

upon—his implements of husbandry,—the use made of newly invented machines for sowing,—hoeing,—threshing*. Let them enquire in what particular employments, hands are most wanted,—into the price of labour, provisions, household utensils†, &c. —what articles might be most advantageously taken from Europe. Let them obtain a statement of the comparative advantages of fixing in new land, and in land partly cleared and built upon. Let them inform themselves of the character of the in-

* There is a threshing machine invented by Colonel Anderson of Philadelphia, which delivers six bushels per hour, fit for the Miller. He expects to be able to deliver from one hundred to 130 bushels a day. Young's Annals of Agriculture, v. 17. p. 207. Mr. Patterson, of Wimbleton, (Old England) has a Mill which threshes from eight to 16 bushels of wheat per hour. (p. 198.) Charles Mordaunt, Esq. of Halsall, threshes and prepares wheat for the Miller, by a Mill, at the rate of 300 bushels a day. It is put in motion by a twelve feet water wheel, three feet wide, with nine feet head of water. (p. 363.) There is a machine invented by Capt. Bentinck, for drawing up trees by the roots, which, worked by four men, pulls large elms, without any previous preparation of the earth, in from twelve to twenty minutes, sufficiently high for carting off. (v. 18. p. 164.) One was sent to Florida.

† An answer to many of these questions may be found in the preceding observations, and account of Kentucky.

habitants in any given situation,—of the proportion which day-labourers bear to proprietors of land, and to tradesmen,—whether the labouring class be so ignorant as the poor in this part of the world,---in what manner agreements between servants and masters leaving Europe must be framed, in order to have a legal confirmation in America, and upon what conditons they might be made, so as to be mutually satisfactory to the parties concerned. Indeed it would be of signal service to obtain the history of a few settlers,---as, (for instance) the property with which they began,---the state of their family, manner of living,---present stock. Let them, after having made these and other enquiries, propose such a plan as appears to them most likely to suit the circumstances of those engaged in the undertaking.

3. To procure accurate information respecting the above and other particulars, and to fix upon a tract of country for the emigrants to settle in, or at least to furnish a chart and minute description of that which he considers the most eligible; let the committee be empowered to send if necessary a proper person for the purpose to America.

4. In order to carry this object into execution, let those who are able, enter into a subscription; or the expence may be defrayed by a rate of so much per cent upon all the land purchased by the association.

5. It

5. It would facilitate the removal of persons possessed of little or no property; were every one who thinks of it, to subscribe a small sum (say six-pence) weekly. Let the money thus subscribed be lodged in the hands of some responsible person; and when the majority of the subscribers determine to carry their intentions into execution, let the fund raised by these subscriptions and the interest of them, be divided among the surviving subscribers, to defray in part the expences of their voyage. If any subscriber changing his intentions, determine to remain in Europe, or if any one having begun to subscribe, discontinue his contribution; his money should be forfeited.

6. Upon a removal, let all the members of the company enter into such an agreement with one another, as will ensure mutual provision for their wants, and render the abilities and talents of every individual of service to the whole. Some regulations should be established to prevent all the more eligible situations in the proposed settlement from being engrossed by those of the greatest property.

Persons emigrating in this manner upon mature enquiry and deliberation, and forming a society among themselves, would probably never feel that dissatisfaction which some have expressed in removing to America.

Sensible that persons who feel themselves inclined to adopt our views, will naturally wish

to see some account of the country to which we are calling their attention, we have subjoined the preceding short description of Kentucky, which is lately become one of the United States of America. The representations which are given of that territory, are pleasing, almost beyond parallel. We confess that we should doubt the truth of them, were it possible to doubt when the same facts are related by so many witnesses, so well qualified to give accounts which may be depended upon. Im- lay has spent the greater part of his life in the country which he hath undertaken to describe. His accounts are likewise frequently minute and particular.---If picturesque and romantic descriptions of that country be ever given by travellers, we wish not to avail ourselves of such descriptions. What is enchanting to the visitant, may be comfortless to the settler. Our arguments stand upon a different foundation. If in casting our eyes over a country, we behold fertility of soil, simplicity of manners, equality of rights ;--upon these would we fix our attention.

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The End of the Thoughts on Emigration.

I N D E X.



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